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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE BULLETIN

Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade

Vol. XLVIII No. 2

JULY 15, 1928

Per Copy 20c

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iowa Nurserymen's Association—Harold J. Parnham, secy., Capitol City Nurs., Dec Moines. Nov. 1928, Cedar Rapids.

Kansas Nurserymen's Association—James N. Farley, Sec'y., Topeka.
Kentucky Nurserymen's Association—Alvin Kidwell, Secy., St. Matthews.
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A. W. Jannoch, Pasadena, Cal.
Southern Nurserymen's Association—W.
C. Daniels, Sec'y., Pomona, N. C., Sept. 1213, 1928, Memphis, Tenn.
South Texas Nurserymen's Ass'n.—W. R.

South Texas Nurserymen's Ass'n,-W. R. McDaniel, Sec'y., Alvin, Tex.

Southwestern Nurserymen's Association-Thomas B. Foster, Sec'y., Den Sept. 12-13, 1928, Memphis, Tenn.

Tennessee Nurserymen's Association— Prof. G. M. Bentley, secy., Knoxville, Tenn. Twin City Nurserymen's Association—H. G. Loftus, Sec'y., St. Paul, Minn.

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FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS

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1st of Month Issue

15th of Month Issue

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First Forms: -8th each month Last Forms: - 10th each month

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Say you saw it in "American Nurseryman

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN --- July 15, 1928

MDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—Communications on any subject connected with Commercial Horticaliture, Nurseries or Arrhoriculture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers propared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We also shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Orchard Scones, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Periraits of Individuals, etc. All photographs will be returned promptily.

Advertising—Advertising forms close on the 25th of each month. If proofs are wanted, copy should be on hand one week earlier. Advertising rate is \$2.50 per column-width inch.

"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" is distinctive in that it teaches an exceptional list and covers the Beld of the business man eagaged in Commercial Horticulture—the carlot operator. Here is concentrated class circulation of high character—the trade Journal of Commercial Horticulture, quality rather than quantity.

"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" will not accept advertise-

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SUBSCRIPTIONS—"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN," published semi-monthly, on 1st and 15th, will be sent to any address in the United States for \$8.00 a year, to Canada or abroad for \$8.00 a year. Single copy ios of current volume, 26c; of previous volumes, 25c.

WHAT THIS MAGASINE STANDS FOR—Clean chroniching of commercial news of the Fianting Field and Nursery. An honori, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

Co-operation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the wolfare of the trude and of each of the

of all that manes are units.

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INDEPENDENT AND PEARLESS—"AMERICAN NURSERY-MAN" makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammeded in its absolutely independent position and is the only Nursery Trade publication which is not owned by nurserymen.

This Magazine has no connection whatever with a par-ticular enterprise. Absolutely unbiased and independent in all its dealings.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastorn section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and International in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements
from every news corner of the Continent.

It represents the results of American industry in one of the
greatest callings—Commercial Morticulture in all its phases of
Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

RALPH T. OLCOTT Editor, Manager Editor, Manager Reshester, N. Y.

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade
National Journal of Commercial Horticulture

Entered September 6, 1916, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter

WITHOUT OR WITH OFFENSE TO FRIENDS OR FOES, I SKETCH YOUR WORLD EXACTLY AS IT GOES .-- BYROW

Vol XLVIII

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 15, 1928

No. 2

SOME LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE NURSERY INDUSTRY Presented in Address in Denver by M. Q. Macdonald, A. A. N. Attorney

Contracts broken with impunity, heavy losses of stock, waste of time, costly litigation, and heavy fines make up the toll of business casualties due to nonobservance of one important rule for those who use the highways of commerce.

If a corporation from one state wishes to do business in another, it must comply with the laws of the second state. That is the simple rule, but its application is not so simple. When does the corporation overstep the sometimes shadowy line separating interstate commerce from intrastate commerce and actually do business in two or more states? The answer depends on many things. How do such transactions originate, how are they handled and how are they concluded?

Some contracts require the doing of a local act after interstate commerce has been completely terminated, and it is not within the power of the parties by the form of their contract to convert such local business, subject to state control, into interstate business protected by the commerce clause of the constitution.

Some years ago a Nurseryman, incorporated and domiciled in Illinois, contracted with a customer in Wisconsin to sell a considerable quantity of ornamental stock, to plant it according to the plans of a land-scape architect, and to replace any stock not in healthy condition the next spring if the same had been properly cared for by an experienced gardener. As sometimes happens it became necessary to bring suit on the contract

The value of the stock after the bill had been scaled down by the jury was over \$1,200, for which a judgment was recovered. The defendant however appealed, urging that the Nursery had never complied with the laws of Wisconsin applicable to foreign corporations and the judgment was vacated and the suit dismissed.

In arriving at this result, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin based its judgment largely on one of the so-called lightning-rod cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, saying in part:

"If the installation of lightning rods was not essential to their sale and delivery, much more may it be held that the planting of shrubs and trees is not essential thereto.

"It is common knowledge that the great bulk of Nursery stocks sold and shipped in this country is planted by the purchaser, not by the seller. In any event, the planting of a shrub or tree is not an act involving any such peculiar skill or complexity as to require the services of the grower to do it.

"We fully concur in the view called to our attention by counsel for the plaintiff that courts should not without good cause permit parties to reap the benefits of their contracts and then be relieved from their burden. Where, however, a constitutional legislative declaration is explicit in declaring a prohibited contract void and the case is clearly within the prohibition, courts have but one course to pursue, and that is to enforce the statute."

Thus there was a loss of over \$1,200, plus attorney's fees and the waste of time and anxiety incident to useless litigation. In Virginia a corporation was fined \$1,000 for transacting business in the state without first obtaining the necessary certificate of authority. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States where the judgment was upheld.

It is doubtful whether it would be profitable to qualify under the laws of many states but it would seem wise when not qualified to confine activities to transactions in interstate commerce.

Limitation of liability for errors in filling orders is too extensive a subject to be disposed of briefly, and it is impracticable to do more than refer to a few inadequate attempts to guard against such losses.

In general, it may be said that when such terms are printed but are not a part of the contract, they may be considered merely in the light of a notice, not binding unless assent is shown.

It has been held that the terms should be displayed in such a manner that they cannot reasonably be overlooked. For example a limiting clause has been considered ineffectual when stamped upon a receipt in red ink, in one corner at right angles to the text.

It has also been held that when such terms are printed on the back of a receipt there is no presumption that the party accepting it knew of them even though they are referred to on the face.

The form of the disclaimer is of course important and the unfortunate experience of other Nurserymen should not be wasted.

In one case the Nurseryman made use of the expression: "Any stock that does not prove to be true to name as labeled is to be replaced or purchase price refunded." This clause was urged in defense of a suit by a customer and was held insufficient to constitute a complete defense under all circumstances. In the opinion of the court this defense is of no value "unless it appears

from the evidence that there was a substantial performance of the contract on his part; the clause permitting replacements or the refunding of the money being intended merely to provide for incidental errors in the delivery of the trees and not to an entire failure to perform the conditions of the contract."

The plaintiff failed to prove his case, but the insufficiency of the disclaimer of liability doubtless caused the defendant many anxious moments.

Substantially the same form of disclaimer was put through the courts in another case and emerged bent, broken, warped and twisted: Not only did the court decline to consider it as a limitation of liability for breach of contract, but pointed out that it might be considered as an inducement to the sale of goods or as an additional promise on the part of the Nurseryman.

That liability might have been limited is indicated by the following observation by the Appellate Court:

"The defendant, if it desired to limit liability on its part by reason of the failure to furnish and deliver to plaintiff the trees purchased by him as specified, could have provided for it in contract for liquidated damages, or, by language unmistakable in terms and susceptible of comprehension by the purchaser, it might relieve itself from any liability under a contract made by it with another party. The defendant failed either to limit or avoid liability by the terms employed in the agreement of purchase and sale."

It is true that the circumstances were not calculated to arouse the sympathy of the court as the plaintiff claimed that out of 3500 trees purchased, 2700 were not of the varieties ordered.

The defendant, on the other hand, laid stress upon the absence of fraud or misrepresentation in the sale, and also urged that in view of the fact that the trees, which were 2 years old and substantially all budded, were sold at 8½ cents each, out of which defendant paid the expense of boxing, freight and agent's commission, no Nursery would or could have sold trees at such a price and assume a risk greater than that specified in the contract.

Against that, the court considered the cost, the expense of cultivation and the loss of use of the land for three years.

The practice of concealing disclaimers in an ambush of literature is poor strategy

(Continued on Page 41)

U. S. COOPERATION ON DOMESTIC NURSERY SEEDLINGS

Progress Report to A. A. N. by L. B. Scott, Government Expert

T gives me great pleasure to attend this meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen. I have not attended a national meeting since the one in Chicago five years ago. For the benefit of any new members of the Association, let me say that I am not connected with the Federal Horticultural Board in any way but am in charge of the Nursery Stock Investigation Project which is administered through the Office of Horticulture in the Bureau of Plant Industry. For the last seven years we have been conducting investigations dealing with fruit tree seedlings, the vegetative propagation of fruit tree stocks and we have also been studying rose propagation and rose stocks.

Our investigations are carried on in cooperation with your association. H. B. Chase, of Chase, Ala., is chairman of the special committee in your association which cooperates with us in our work.

We began our original studies at Bell Station, Maryland, midway between Washington and Baltimore. Later we transferred most of our work to the Arlington Experimental Farm, just across the river from Washington. My associate, G. E. Yerkes, whom any of you know, is in direct charge of the eastern work

We are carrying on some work near South Haven, Mich. This work is largely the test-ing of some of our stocks under orchard conditions, and is directed by Stanley Johnston, superintendent of the branch station of the Michigan State Experimental Station, at South Haven.

It seemed advisable to undertake It seemed advisable to undertake some work on the West Coast. As practically all the fruit tree seedlings and the manetti grown in this country is raised west of the Mississippi it seemed worth while for us to conduct some work a little nearer to the source of supply and to supplement our eastern investigations.

Our funds are small, only \$20,000 annually being appropriated for Nursery stock in-vestigations out of which all salaries, labor vestigations out of which all salaries, labor and expenses of the investigations must be met. For this reason it was necessary to locate our western work at some point where a Federal Experiment Station was already established. It was also felt that our ready established. It was also left that our project, of necessity being a long term one, the work should be located on government-owned or government-controlled land. A third point and a very important one from the standpoint of our office is that we have another very important project, the fruit improvement or bud selection project, which is administered by the Office of Horticul-ture. This is directed by A. D. Shamel, who is headquartered at Riverside, California. It was felt that these two projects, the one dealing with root stocks and the other with bud selection, should be developed in the closest sort of cooperation.

We finally decided to locate our western we many decided to locate our western work at the U. S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, Calif. Shafter is a little place located in the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley. Our soil is a deep sandy loam, referred to as Delano Sandy Loam. We depend on local wells on the station for our irrigation

We have a long growing season, summer temperatures sometimes reaching 106 to 110. During the winter we have low enough temperatures that our roses and deciduous trees go entirely dormant. We also ciduous trees go entirely dormant. We also have during November, December and January many foggy days. During this period we have almost ideal conditions for starting our hardwood cuttings. While the location at Shafter was selected more with the thought of our fruit tree stock work in mind than anything else, we have found during the last few years that it is an unpublic good place for our rece stock work. usually good place for our rose stock work. We have twenty acres of land secured on

a ninety-nine year lease from the super-visors of Kern County for our Nursery stock

work and orchard planting and more can probably be secured if we need it. In addition to our own investigational work we have attempted to keep in touch with the American growers of under stocks. This spring I visited practically all the seedling fields and manetti blocks in California, Oregon and Washington and I expect to stop in the Kaw Valley on my way

It is not my intention today to present any lengthy report of the work we are carrying on at Shafter or at Arlington Farm. I do intend to briefly mention a few things that I believe you may be more or less in terested in.

- Production of Fruit Tree Seedlings.
 Vegetative Propagation of Stocks.
 Rose Stock Experiment.
 Production of Manetti Stocks.

1. Production of Fruit Tree Seedlings

1. Production of Fruit Tree Seedlings

Last year we grew at Arlington Farm about 75,000 apple seedlings. Seedlings of varieties like Fameuse, Winesap, Delicious, McIntosh, Spy, Ben Davis, Gano, Jonathan and Tolman compare very favorably with French Crab seedlings. We have the same experience at Shafter not only this year but in former years. The northwestern growers secure fine stands and produce fine seedlings from their native seed. Kansas grows good seedlings from Vermont seed. In pears, seedlings of Bartlett at Arlington made a noticeably stronger growth than seedlings of imported French seed. This same condition has previously been noted at Shafter. With Bartlett seed available in large quantities at the canneries and dry

at Shafter. With Bartlett seed available in large quantities at the canneries and dry yards in California, it would seem that a dependable source of domestic seed is as-

In the earlier stages of our investigations we recommend the planting of mother blocks of trees as sources of seed. This was not entirely our own idea but was suggested by the better stands we secured from native seeds as compared with the imported. We also found considerable corroborative evidence along this same line in talking with other Nurserymen woh had been experimenting with fruit tree seedlings for many

I believe this by far the outstanding development in the fruit tree seedling business in America—the raising of trees from native seeds. As a present day illustration, let me cite the Myrobalan blocks in Cali-fornia, as a source of dependable Myrobalan seed; the Mazzards of the northwest and from wild trees in Virginia, the Mahaleb blocks in California and Washington which produce seed that assures good stands and the use of Bartlett or Winter Nelis seed instead of imported French pear seed.

2. Vegetative Propagation of Stocks

You will recall that at some of the Nur-sery meetings which I attended five or six years ago I reported on the propagation of fruit tree stocks by root cuttings. This seems particularly applicable to apples. It simply means cutting the roots up into small pieces, planting them in Nursery rows in a vertical position and raising trees from

these small pieces of roots.

In our eastern work we selected outstanding individuals from our different lots of ing individuals from our different lots of seedlings and have propagated by root cut-tings from these individuals. One seedling of Northern Spy which we selected on ac-count of its outstanding vigor and robust growth, and which also gives some evidence of aphid resistance, is being propagated by

Outstanding Myrobalan trees can be ina test of this nature at Shafter at the pres-

Several years ago I visited Mr. J. H. Skinner at Topeka. He was conducting a little experiment which I do not know whether he continued or not. He had pegged down some one year apple whips, was allowing shoots to develop, hilling

earth around the young shoots and at the end of the season taking off rooted plants. This gave us an idea which we later tried out with more or less success at Bell and which we are now conducting in a pretty thorough way at Shafter. We have a quarter of an acre devoted to this layering test. ter of an acre devoted to this layering test. Our rows are planted five feet apart. We first opened a furrow about two feet deep. The trees were planted in the bottom of this furrow, the tops bent over and earth shovelled over the tops. As the new growth develops earth is hilled up around the new shoots until the block resembles an asparagus plantation or a celery field. We irrigate between the tree rows by flooding once a week. We have in this block all the fruit tree stocks with which we are working. a week. We have in this block all the fruit tree stocks with which we are working, apple, pear, myrobalan, Mahaleb, Mazzard, peach and sour orange. The peach, pear, myrobalan and apple are already developing roots on the new growth and should give us good trees by fall.

3. Rose Stocks

In order to prepare for some construction work at Arlington Farm it was necessary a work at Arlington Farm it was necessary a few weeks ago to dig a part of our permanent record rose block. This consisted of six hundred hybrid tea plants on fourteen stocks. This afforded an excellent opportunity to study the behavior of these particular stocks. Practically all the stocks were free from root diseases and nematodes. Only a few cases of crown gall were found. A very striking fact was the excellent condition of the own rooted plants. The varieties on a number of the stocks The varieties on a number of the stocks showed overgrowth and swelling at the union. This applied particularly to Rosa rugosa, Rosa multiflora cathayensis, Mme. Plantier and Texas Canina.

The record of flower yields of the varieties for the last three years shows that the varieties on Rosa multiflora japonica, Ragged Robin and Rosa odorata are among

the best.

At Shafter we are attacking the rose stock problem from a slightly different angle and are attempting to produce a No. 1 salable rose in one year. Last year, due to my illness and the inability of the department to give me permanent assistance until late in the season, we did not finish our budding until July 4th. The stocks which we used were Manetti, Odorata, Ragged Robin, Dumatorum and Paul's Scarlet Climber. You may be surprised at my let Climber. You may be surprised at my use of the latter. It starts very easily from hardwood cuttings, is practically free from hardwood cuttings, is practically free from thorns, produces a good root system, is easy to bud and makes a good union with all the varieties. In spite of the late date that is, late for the purpose I had in mind) of budding, we secured some mighty good plants. Our strongest plants were on Paul's Scarlet, Odorata second, Manetti next, Ragged Robin next and Dumatorum last.

This year we repeated the experiment. We discarded Dumatorum and substituted a thornless strain of Multiflora japonica. This is not the one that is being sold in the east but occurred as three stray plants in a lot of apple seedlings which we raised several

We start our stocks from hardwood cut-We start our stocks from hardwood cut-tings the first week in December. We ridge up our rows three feet apart, similar to vegetable culture, then open a furrow in the middle of the ridge, plant the cuttings in a vertical position, firm them tightly in in a vertical position, firm them tightly in place, and cover entirely with earth. Dur-ing the winter, and until they are in active growth about the middle of February, we alternately irrigate and hand cultivate. After that we irrigate once a week and cul-

tivate by horse.
We started our first budding April 26th, taking budwood from our mother block established for this purpose. This budwood taking budwood from our mother block established for this purpose. This budwood was a little too soft and our best stand of buds was only about 30 per cent and from that on down to five. We therefore rebudded, finishing May 25th. We used two ties, rubber bands and raffia in the second budding. All our losses, and they were

Treat Prepared for Those Who Went On to the Coast

Here was the treat prepared for those who went on to the Coast: NURSERYMEN OF NORTHERN CALI-

FORNIA WFLCOME MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

OF NURSERVMEN

Welcome, American Association of Nur-California greets you and offers est. The following itinerary has you her best. been planned to include as many of her won-ders as can be viewed in three days' time. May you enjoy them to the full, and-come

PROGRAM

First Day Itinerary

Greetings to the delegation arriving at Watsonville Junction...Drive to Del Monte, passing acres of sweet peas and nasturtiums in full bloom...Breakfast at this fine new hotel in its famous garden setting. Inspection of the grounds and drive to Monterey, old time Central of California with its hisold-time Capital of California, with its his-toric landmarks...Through Pacific Grove whose beaches fringe the brilliant blue whose beaches fringe the brilliant blue waters of Monterey Bay... Over the famous Seventeen-Mile Drive where twisted cypresses stand guard above the rugged coast-line... On, past Pebble Beach Lodge, through Carmel to the Carmel Mission... Over the Carmel to the Carmel Mission...Over the San Juan Grade to the C. C. Morse Company Seed Farms at San Juan... Past the San Juan Mission to Gilroy and over the new Bodfish Canyon Road to Watsonville... Visit to the H. A. Hyde Company's bulb fields at Watsonville, in the heart of California's apple district...Continue to Santa Cruz whose splendid beach and Casino have made it the favorite summer resort of thou-sands...On to Santa Cruz Big Trees (Giant Sequoia Sempervirens) near Felton....
Lunch at Brookdale Lodge...Over the scenic roads of the Santa Cruz mountains, through the Big Basin Redwood Park to Los Gatos in the midst of the fertile Santa Clara Valley orchard district...Concluding the first day at the Hotel St. Claire in San Jose for dinner and one night's stopover.

Second Day Itinerary

Breakfast at the Saint Claire...Drive around San Jose, "The Garden City," visit-ing principal Nurseries and seed farms... Leave San Jose by route past old San Jose Mission...To Water Tower at Sunol and Mission...To Water Tower at Sunol and the Castlewood Country Club...Through scenic Niles Canyon to the grounds of the California Nursery Company (George C. Roeding, President; George C. Roeding, Jr., Manager)... Spanish Barbecue, reminiscent of California hospitality during her Spanish period...2 P. M....All aboard for the trip to San Francisco via the Dumbarton Bridge Cutoff to Palo Alto... Drive around the cam-Cutoff to Palo Alto...Drive around the cam

pus of Stanford University...VISIT Clellan greenhouses at Baden...Northward through the suburban towns of the peninsula to San Francisco. Arrival at the Palace Hotel, concluding the second day's trip.

Breakfast, Palace Hotel...Drive through San Francisco...Over Twin Peaks Boule-vard (giving a wonderful panoramic view of the whole San Francisco Bay region)... Through Forest Hill and St. Francis Wood, districts of homes and gardens...Over Sloat Boulevard to the beach and along the Great Highway following the ocean shore to Golden Gate Park...Along the winding roads that lead through this magnificent park of more than a thousand acres. (Fifty years ago this whole area was a waste of barren sand dunes and the park as it stands today sand dunes and the park as it stands today is a monument to the work of John McLaren)...Stops at the Japanese Tea Garden, the Park Conservatory, the Steinhart Aquarium, and Museum of Natural History...Continue along the Ocean Boulevard to the Legion of Honor Building on the heights where a fine view of Mt. Tamalpais and Marin County is obtainable....Across San Francisco Bay to University of California, Berkeley, and to Oakland...Through the residential districts of Piedmont and St. James Wood...Return to San Francisco. California Association of Nurserymen—W.

California Association of Nurserymen—w. B. Clarke, President, San Jose.
Northern California Reception Committee—George C. Roeding, Jr., Chairman, California Nursery Company, Niles; H. A. Hyde, Watsonville, H. A. Hyde Company; H. Plath, San Francisco, H. Plath & Sons.

Of Significance to Planters—Coincident with the program of enlightenment on the best uses of plants, the Southern California Nurserymen's Association has adopted an emblem which constitutes a pledge of reemblem which constitutes a pieuge of a sponsibility and helpful service to the layman gardener. Wherever this emblem is displayed the intending planter may feel assured that every assistance possible will be freely given and that the plants purchased have not only been properly grown and properly labeled, but suited to his particular requirements. This feature should prove of great value to all gardeners in search of in-formation and guidance in the making of an attractive home and, with the authoritative background that this emblem represents, it practically assures a very satisfactory re-sult to all who take advantage of it.—Los Angeles Examiner.

Particular attention is being paid to its P's and Q's—quality, quantity, price, pep— by the leading Nursery concern in the largest Nursery center in this country.

I am convinced that for our conditions rubber bands are ideal to tie with. I see no reason why we cannot produce much better plants than we did last year and I believe it is going to be practical, under our conditions are in the plants. ditions, to produce strong No. 1 plants in one year's time.

4. Production of Manetti Stocks

The production of manetti stocks for florists' use is a business in itself. I feel, florists' use is a business in itself. I feel, as a result of our investigations for the last few years, that I am just beginning to get a little insight into the manetti growing business. I believe good manetti can be grown on the coast and I will even go so far as to say I believe good manetti can be grown in California. I realize that this is contrary to the views of many users. Much the adverse view concerning coast-grown of the adverse view concerning coast-grown manetti has been due, I believe, to the practice of some of the growers of taking cuttings from their Nursery rows. It is so highly important to secure good grade plants that mother blocks of manetti should be established from which wood is taken. My own mother block at Shafter is now in My own mother block at Shafter is now in its third season. The plants come out in a strong flush of growth and are three or four feet high by the last of April. We then prune them severely and new wood develops so that by December we have a great many canes of lead pencil size and in just the right condition to make up into

cuttings. A second important factor is that the cuttings should be graded or sized when planted and not wait to do the entire job

at digging time.

A third factor, judged by the experience of some shippers this year, is the material in which the plants are packed. Apparently this last winter a great amount of decay developed in storage in manetti packed in green shingletoe as compared with moss. Our recommendation, until more data is available, would be to use moss as the packing material. We expect

expect to make experimental shipments this winter, both from Shafter and the northwest, of manetti packed in

(1) Sphagnum

Green shingletoe. (2)

(2) Green shingletoe.
(3) Dead shingletoe.
Based on our limited knowledge of the subject, we would suggest to manetti growers, (1) that they establish mother blocks as their source of wood for cuttings; (2) that they size their cuttings before planting, and (3) until we have better information that they need in moss.

tion that they pack in moss.

In conclusion let me say that I am on my way to attend the Federal Horticultural Board hearing in Washington. I may not get back to Shafter before July 15th. Some of you will still be on the coast at that time. I would like to extend an invitation to all of you who may be in California at that time to stop and see our location and some of the things we are trying to do.

Some Legal Aspects (Continued from Page 39)

from a legal standpoint, however effectual it may be from the competitive angle.

An outstanding example of frankness that proved to be a sufficient defense is that of a seedsman whose catalog carried a blank order sheet containing the printed statement that defendant gave "no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter" and would not be in any way responsible for the crop.

Further, the first page of the catalog carried "General Suggestions to Customers," the first word or words of each paragraph being in large, heavy type. One of these headings consisted of the word "Disclaimer" followed by a statement substantially similar to that just given.

At the head of the invoice was a statement like that contained in the catalog, and a similar notice was printed on the bags of

Finally the shipping tag carried a notice in red ink and conspicuous type reading as follows: " * * Shippers do not give, and their agents are forbidden to give, any warranty, express or implied as to description. quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and the money paid for same will be promptly refunded."

We hardly agree with the court's observation-"Of course it is easy to imagine other things which might have been done which would be better calculated to give notice.'

We more readily agree with its finding that the plaintiff "could not close his eyes to the information that was literally staring him in the face and then hold the defendant liable because he did so."

A word concerning mechanics' lein laws is in order in view of the fact that two or more states seem inclined to revise their statutes. Every effort should be made to secure the passage of lein laws similar to the bill under consideration by the standard state mechanics' lien act committee, broader in scope perhaps; certainly not narrower. One of the states enacted a law that purports to protect Nurserymen, but a careful reading of the act shows that it only protects those who shall "plant" trees, vines, plants or hedges in or upon land. The Nurseryman who furnishes material is as much entitled to protection as the one who also plants the stock. The scope of the proposed uniform mechanics' lien law will be discussed by the chairman of the legislative committee. My present thought is merely that all such bills should be carefully checked in order to avoid unintentional errors such as disclosed in the law that protects the planter and not the Nurseryman who merely furnishes the material.

Cooperative Results

How other associations have increased their sales through Cooperative Advertising:

Associated tile mfrs.: 1919-1925; increase 230%.

Greeting cards: 1913-1925; increase 450%.

Copper, brass mfrs.: 1921-1926; increase

Oak flooring: 1909-1919; increase 1000%

Florists: 1921-1925; increase 126%. Paint mfrs. "Save the Surface": 1921-

1926; increase 100%.

CAN THE PLAN OF UNITED HORTICULTURE BE REALIZED?

Raison d' Etre and Report by Committee to A. A. N. Convention

THE first step in this report is to exduring the Cleveland convention of this plain why it is being made. A year ago Association, an informal meeting of some 30 persons—mostly A. A. N. members—after considerable discussion adopted a resolution favoring the making of a careful study or survey designed to find answers to these two questions:

Is it possible and desirable to create a federation or amalgamation of all existing horticultural interests and activities in the United States with a view of benefiting and strengthening the industry and all its constituent parts?

If so, how could such a task be accomplished and just what results could be expected from it?

The meeting then voted to entrust the making of this detailed and exhaustive survey-which means a complete analysis of the entire field of horticulture, its opportunities and its obstacles, in both its national and international aspects-to a temporary committee that had already given the matter some thought. To cover the services and expenses of an executive secretary to start the actual work on a part time basis under the direction of the committee, the meeting raised a fund (made up of contributions of from \$25 to \$100) of \$1250, of which this organization through the action of its Executive Committee subscribed \$100. It was realized that in view of the tremendous scope of the project contemplated it was impossible to set a date for the completion of the survey, especially since it had to be started upon a small scale, with limited funds. But it was felt that within a year sufficient progress could be made to permit a report that would justify a decision as to whether or not the survey should be carried through to a point at which definite recommendations and possibly a complete program of organization could be submitted to the interested and supporting organizations and interested individuals.

The secretary's job therefore resolved itself into two parts or phases: First, the carrying forward of the actual survey; and second, the interesting and informing of as many individuals and groups as possible as to what we were driving at and, especially, the preventing of any misconception as to what was being attempted. That is, we wanted to make it clear that United Horticulture was simply a name given to an idea, a project, about which we were trying to discover the facts, and not a concrete, existing new organization for which members were already being sought.

As to the survey it is, as I have suggested, too soon to render any real report. Perhaps the reason for this will be more apparent if you compare this survey with that recently completed by the Ramsey organization and of which you heard such a splendid summary on Wednesday. That task has received the attention and efforts of a big, established organization for ten months or so; this one has involved the part time efforts of one individual for the equivalent of about 40 days, with some stenographic and clerical help and, of course, the counsel and assistance of other members of the Survey Committee. Again, whereas the Nursery survey has dealt with the situation in a

single industry, the study of the needs and possibilities of a United Horticulture involves the problems, opportunities, relationships and common interests of all the distinct yet associated groups, industries and activities that go to make up American horticulture as a whole—namfely, the Nursery business, the florist business, the seed business, the fruit growing industry and all that center about or have to do with the growth, improvement, utilization and practical appreciation of plants.

About now some of you may be asking yourselves, "Why talk or think about a federation of all these different groups?" "What is the need of it; and what does it offer?" For these questions at least, the survey, even as far as we have carried it, supplies some interesting answers which I think you will find supported and reinforced by many of the helpful, inspiring thoughts that you have been hearing throughout these convention sessions.

Time and again you speakers have driven home the idea of the value, the vital necessity of cooperation, of intensified coordination of forces in achieving success. If this cooperation is so effective, so necessary to the progress and prosperity of a single firm, a group or organiz. An of enterprises, a community of individuals, or the collective interests of a business such as that of you Nurserymen, how much more important, powerful and vital it is to the permanence and welfare of a great combination of industry, science and art such as we find in that complex field we call horticulture?

What then can we expect it to accomplish, and not only for horticulture, but for every group that goes to make it up? Consider these few of many possible opportunities for it to render invaluable service.

During the past year or so the United States Deaprtment of Commerce published a volume of some 400 pages treating most exhaustively the subject of Trade Organizations. Its chapters took up their nature, formation, functions, and then, one by one, described and analyzed the national trade associations that are contributing to the wonderful advance of American businessthe paint, lumber, automobile, raisin growing and other lines. But nowhere in that book can you find so much as a single reference to the fact that American horticulturists have successful national organizations; the A. A. N., the Society of American Florists with its splendid slogan and two million dollar campaign, the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association, the American Seed Trade Association, all are totally disregarded. Why? Because neither singly nor jointly as evidences of the enterprises of the horticultural industry have they made enough impression on the government to even be thought of when that book was in preparation. And if they are not in the eye and mind of that great Federal department whose business it is to keep informed about just such things, then neither have they made the impression they should have upon the public at large and upon the legislatures, state and national, through which their prosperity and their very existence can be so greatly affected.

Why does business hold the position and wield the power that it does today through-

out the country and especially at Washington? Because through the Chamber of Commerce of the United States it has a central representative means of expression, a mouthpiece, a loudspeaker, if you please, through which it makes itself felt everywhere—in the press, in Congress, in the deliberations of the Cabinet and—of most importance, perhaps—in the consciousness of the American people.

Why isn't horticulture known, looked up to, considered as it should be in view of its tremendous potential importance as a force in the welfare of the country and the health and happiness of mankind? Because it doesn't shout loud enough. Each of its groups is doing good work, but it is unrelated work, with unnecessary duplication of some efforts and destructive diffusion of other endeavors; without a united, concerted drive toward the goal that is common to all of them.

Consider such a problem as Plant Patents upon which you already have a regular committee. You seek protection by statute; so do flower growers; so do fruit producers; so do introducers of new vegetable varieties, new bulbs, new plants of all kinds. Think of the waste, the pitiful inefficiency of separate, unrelated, spasmodic attempts by each of these groups, to remedy the situation! Then think what it would mean if they would all get together behind a single, specific drive!

Standardized Plant Names is, I think, generally conceded to have won a place as an essential accessory in modern plant commerce. But how long before it must either be revised, re-edited and brought up to date or else discarded as obsolete? Who is going to revise it this time and the next time, and as often as may be necessary? Not you Nurserymen unaided, certainly. Not any single group of interests that need it in their work or study; and surely no one is going to suggest that the burden and responsibility should or could be borne indefinitely by those three men who have so unselfishly and efficiently carried it to this point. But, given a central federation of all horticultural interests, a common, continuing medium of contact and cooperative effort to which they all have access and from which they all could benefit without any danger of destroying the identity of any existing, active organization, and the splendid work could be carried on, and many other tasks like it, if the need arises, could be initiated with maximum effectiveness and at minimum cost to all concerned.

Those are but a few of the many indications of a great big need in the field of horticulture of which the Nursery business is a part. No doubt each of you can think of others. Don't they, as you think of them, answer the question, "Is there a need for a United Horticulture?"

The Survey Committee, by which this report is submitted, feels that they do, and its conviction and faith in that direction have been made the stronger by such reactions as it has secured during the past nine months or so of gradual, careful preliminary work. Because we have as yet no definite program and concrete project to submit, we have made no sustained effort to reach out

(Continued on Page 46)

ECHOES STILL RESOUNDING FROM DENVER CONVENTION

For the most part Denver business concerns were entirely fair in their treatment of the Nurserymen, even though the short summer tourist season had begun. One Nurseryman, however, had occasion to note that he was far from home. It was Sunday morning: and, although he had a safety razor in his grip, he assayed to approach the lone barber in the Shirley-Savoy Hotel shop. After the operation he tendered a dollar bill. The artist said he "hadn't any "Well," said the Nurseryman," change." "how much do I owe you?" "Eighty-five cents" was the reply. "Oh, keep the change" was the parting shot as the Nurseryman went out marking the amount on his account book udner the listing, "Ex-

"Uncle John" C. Chase, Derry, N. H., joined the party on the special train from the East and was in on every event, narrowly escaping a lassoing upon arrival in Denver. He started west after the convention for his annual sojourn on the Pacific Coast, planning to attend the convention in Seattle and to visit Vancouver, B. C., Frisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, reaching Memphis, Tenn., in time to attend the joint convention on Sept. 11 of the Southern and the Southwestern Nurserymen's Associations, on his way back to New England.

John Nordine, Lake City, Minn., is strong for the A. A. N. convention in Minneapolis in 1930. Someone remarked that there were not many Nurseries to be visited there. "Well," said Mr. Nordine, "there are more than one in the vicinity of Denver. Besides, we have fine cities worth seeing."

"A great deal has been said and written on the cost of producing a Nursery tree," remarked the Sage of Portland, A. McGill, as he settled back in his auto seat in the procession at Shenandoah after an hour of straining vision at the car window. "But I'm here to tell you that no man can say what that cost is. Too many conditions enter into it. Suppose that an approximate idea of the cost in a certain section with a certain class of Nursery stock migat be gained if one were to record all the facts in the growing over a period of ten years of an acre of apple and an acre of pear stock and average the result. But even then it might be wide of the mark which would be made by a similar test in some other section of the country."

William P. Stark, Radnor, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., of the Du Pont Company, expected to be at the convention. Word was received that he was at the Natrona Memorial Hospital in Casper, Wyoming, recovering from an operation.

To insure that there would be as little delay as possible in getting everyone on the special train settled comfortably in their hotels, two of the members of the local committee met the train about fifty miles out of Denver and had the baggage of everybody that they could reach tagged with names of the owners and the names of their hotels. Arriving at Denver all baggage so tagged was deposited on trucks, sorted and sent to the various hotels. It speaks well for the men who had charge of this job that only one piece of baggage out of the

entire lot went astray and it was located within a short time and sent to its proper destination.

A Model Sales Garden-On Monday evening of Convention Week a party of Nurserymen, upon invitation of J. T. Roberts, visited the Roberts Rose Gardens, Englewood, Colo., and enjoyed an outdoor repast. Mr. Roberts in a period of five years has developed 2000 plants on an acre of ground at an outlay of \$1500 an unusually attractive sales garden-the idea being to show on an extensive scale just how plants may be arranged in actual garden form. The garden is visited by many persons who leave orders for what pleases their fancy. The plants are delivered from the Nurseries which are at some distance from the garden. Mr. Roberts does no advertising other than to supply his business card to callers and a condensed Nursery list of what is shown. He says his customers advertise his plants. He is glad he is nine miles from a carline, for thereby he is freed from most of the curiosity seekers. His rock garden and lily ponds are a prime feature; also rest room and large pergola overlooking the garden. On Sundays there are many visit-

Champion Circuit Rider-John C. Chase, Derry, N. H., who has attended every A. A. N. convention for 32 years-a record of three decades without a break-is the champion convention circuit rider of the trade. Over and over, year after year, he follows the national association wherever it meets; likewise the Pacific Coast Association, the Southern Association and such other regional trade conventions as lie in the course from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On his way to the Seattle meeting, after leaving Denver, he hopped up to Calgary, on the Bow River, Alberta, Canada. He will rest during the summer at Coronada, Cal. In the fall he will resume in Boston his work of completing the geneological record of the Chase family-a work which has already extended to 600 pages.

An Effective A. A. N. Booklet-The first of a series of booklets in the American Association's plan for promoting Nursery sales through wide distribution of attractive printed matter, has been issued by the distribution committee of which E. C. Hilborn is chairman. Its title is "How to Landscape Your Grounds With Evergreens. Its 20 pages of practical information, strikingly illustrated in colors and with the outside back cover blank for containing the advertisement of the particular Nursery concern putting out the booklets, should prove to be a cause of extending sales of evergreens. The booklets may be obtained in quantity by addressing Secretary Sizemore.

Special committee on distribution and executive committees' report on market development: A. E. Averill, J. A. Armstrong, A. M. Augustine, E. H. Bowden, C. R. Burr, Miles Bryant, J. B. Baker, Howard Chard, Henry Chase, A. N. Christie, M. R. Cashman, Wm. Flemer, Jr., John Fraser, Ollie Fraser, W. S. Griesa, Jack Gruellmans, O. A. Hobbs, Geo. Holsinger, Paul Lindley, Lester Lovett, C. C. Mayhew, A. F. Meehan, Bert Manaman, Henry Moon, John Nordine, Earl Needham, W. A. Natorp, C. H. Perkins, Wm. Pitkin, Robt. Pyle, J. T. Roberts, Jr., Paul Stark, E. A. Smith, Clarence Siebenthaler, C. A. Tonneson, T. H. Torgeson, E. S. Welch, Roy F. Wilcox, Don Wyman, Henry Klehm and Lloyd Stark.

Viewing Peaks and Ranges

A large number of Nurserymen and women looked upon the carnage of a battle-field of trees Tuesday when they braved the snow and sleet that sooner or later beat, road above Echo Lake, said the convention daily. Their valiant motors pulled them up to an elevation of almost 13,000 feet. Impassable roads prevented further progress. Nevertheless, they saw things that will ever remain in their memories.

Englemann spruce, crouching low, spreading their pitiful limbs over the ground in an attempt to hide from the terrible winds, snows, and sleet that sooner or later beat, whip, slash, and destroy. These trees arthe same seen in all their stately dignity in the lower levels, but up there they looked more like moss, so tightly did they cling to the barren earth.

Cars scraped snow drifts on one side while on the other side, less than twenty-four inches from the wheels, the side of the mountain dropped precipitously for hundreds of feet. One little slip, one wrong pull of the steering wheel and all would have been dashed into eternity. But he who will meet nature's brave soldiers, must himself be brave.

Pausing a moment at "The Top," those who ventured up, looked across bottomless valleys and saw countless peaks and ranges. They looked eye to eye into the faces of nature's indestructable monuments. The breath from men and women mingled with the cold vapors swirling about the hoary head of Mt. Evans.

head of Mt. Evans.
"If only word would describe and
camera portray what I have seen today,"
was the sigh of many.
The Indians called it "The Land of Never

The Indians called it "The Land of Never Summer." Despite their savagery, the description is gentle. Truly it is the indescribably beautiful land of the living dead.

With the exception of tire trouble and minor motor difficulties 500 Nurserymen and women made the Echo Lake trip without mishap.

Good Intentions—Value of good intentions was shown in a convention announcement at the close of one of the sessions: "The Inter-City meeting of Rotary will be held tonight in Estes Park, over 50 miles from Denver. Rotarians will return Friday. If you will see Carl A. Salstrand in Room 301, Cosmopolitan Hotel, and tell him you wish to attend, your home secretary will be advised of your good intentions whether you are able to attend or not."

Novel Nursery Advertisement—Paul Lindley has something not common to Nurseries—the main flying field at Greensboro, N. C., developed by the city on Lindley Nurseries ground at a cost of \$50,000. It is an excellent advertisement of his business by reason of the attention attracted to his surrounding Nursery plots.

Sprays of delphinium graced the tables in the dining cars of the Nurserymen's special train, fresh daily, as the result of the thoughtfulness of the Mount Arbor Nursery Co.

Harry R. O'Brien, Worthington, O., who has been doing effective publicity work for the A. A. N., was recently appointed garden editor of Nature Magazine.

Assisting Secretary Sizemore at the registration desk were Mrs. Frances Van Meter, Mrs. Margaret Cody Woodruff and Birdelle Violet von Herder-Woodruff.

Fourth Annual Peony Show on Monday evening was attended by many of the convention visitors. Some 3000 peonies and iris were exhibited and 81 prizes were awarded. Mayor B. F. Stapleton opened

American Nurseryman

American Nursery Trade Bulletin



CHIEF EXPONENT OF THE AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE

Featuring the Nursery Trade and Plant ing News of American and foreign activities as they affect American conditions. Foster-ing individual and associated effort for the advancement of the Nursery and Planting Industry.
Absolutely independent.

Published Semi-Monthly by AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING CO., INC. 39 State Street, Rochester, N. V.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Pres. and Treas.
Phones:—Main 5728. Glenwood 760
Chief International Publication of the Kind

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year, in advance To Foreign Countries and Canada -Single Copies

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 15, 1928

FOUNDER OF AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE JOURNALISM

THE FIRST Nursery trade paper in America was established in 1862, as long-time Nursery concerns know, and for nearly thirteen years was conducted under the personal and exclusive direction of Raiph T. Olcott, of Rochester, N. Y., who later founded the AMERICAN NURSERYMAN on broad and unframmeled lines.

"The dean of Nursery Trade Journal-ists."-John Watson.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TRADE

In a recent address to men connectd with the press, President Coolidge

Whatever has to do with the colwhatever has to do with the col-lection and transmission of informa-tion to the public is of the highest im-portance. It is gratifying to know that this great service to America is in the hands of men of ability and

in the hands of men of ability and patriotism.

"There is a universal desire to serve the public in this capacity, not only interestingly, but candidly and helpfully. The fundamental institutions of our government scarcely ever fail to receive cordial support. The moral standards of society are strengthened and the intellectual vigor of the nation is increased and quickened by your constant efforts.

quickened by your constant efforts.

"The press is also an important factor in the commercial and industrial development of our country. It carries an amount of scientific information which stimulates both the production and consumption of all kinds

This service is always on the constructive side of affairs, encouraging men to think better, to do better and to live better. Reaching through it all, there is every assurance that to-day is better than yesterday, that to-morrow will be a better day than to-day and that faith is justified."

The "American Nurseryman" is highly indorsed individually and collectively by the American Association of Nurserymen and by more than a score of district and state trade as-sociations in the United States and

The Mirror of the Trade

THE L. W. RAMSEY COMPANY

Nurserymen generally and members of the American Association and the allied regional trade associations in particular are especially interested in the L. W. Ramsey Company, Davenport, Ia.

That is the company of expert commercial publicity men upon whose large and thoroughly equipped organization depends the initiative and the persistent development of the Nurserymen's National Campaign for Market Development which was launched formally at the Denver convention of the American Association.

Nurserymen are fortunate in securing the services, for this important undertaking, of the L. W. Ramsey Company, an organization of advertising directors of long and wide experience whose preliminary survey of the Nursery field throughout the country as presented in condensed form at the Den-



L. W. RAMSEY, Davenport, la. President L. W. Ramsey Company

ver convention by the president, L. W. Ramsey, and the secretary, E. G. Naeckel, was so strikingly outlined as to convince every person present that here is a practical working proposition the entry upon which should be undertaken as soon as may

The report of the presentation, discussion and acceptance of the plan was published in the last issue of this journal and is well worth re-reading as preparation for detailed information which will be provided from time to time as the campaign progresses. Readers of the American Nurseryman have seen the importance and necessity for such a campaign, through reading articles in recent issues, including the outlines by Chairman E. C. Hilborn of the committee on distribution and by former president W. W. Hillenmeyer.

What is important now is close consideration and determination on the part of every Nurseryman to cooperate fully in every step undertaken. Nurserymen have a high-grade, efficient advertising concern to work with and may confidently follow its lead at every

The president, L. W. Ramsey, is a graduate in Landscape Architecture of the University of Illinois and he practiced for a number of years. This practice and his varied advertising experience especially fits

him to head the organization which will handle the Nurserymen's campaign. There are two other landscape architects in the organization which numbers fifteen persons, including strictly advertising men. E. G. Naeckel is the secretary of the company. How well he, too, understands the Nurserymen's problem was shown at the Denver convention by his part in the presentation of the situation and the plan, and the readiness with which he satisfactorily answered the queries which were invited. Members of the executive and distribution committees of the A. A. N. have visited the company's headquarters and they pronounce it to be one of the best appointed establishments in the country; up-to-date in every respect.

The L. W. Ramsey Co. is the exclusive advertising agency of the American Association of Nurserymen under a definite contract covering a four-year period. Real results may confidently be looked for.

Advertising of Associations

The Periodical Publishers' Association, publishers of "Experiences of Associations in National Advertising," having studied the development of association advertising for several years, is authority for the following summarizing statements on that subject:

"Association advertising has shown a remarkable growth in recent years and the indications are that this will continue. The expenditure of associations in magazines in 1927 was double that of 1926. These figures are a true indication of the growth, since nearly all of the associations advertising to the public are using magazines.

"These figures do not take into account the advertising of the cooperative marketing associations. Such organizations as the California Fruit Growers Exchange handle the entire marketing for their members, and sell trade-marked goods just as a single manufacturer or grower would do. They are, therefore, essentially different from the other type where advertising is done in cooperation, but the members sell competitively.

"With such an increase in the advertising of associations, it is but natural that there should be some striking developments.

"The early association campaigns represented chiefly industries faced with a lifeand-death struggle. Some unfavorable circumstances or conditions forced the industry together out of dire necessity. While this factor is still an important one in creating new association advertisers, a change is now evident. Many industries have become convinced that even good business can be improved and the future fortified by carrying an educational message to the consumer.

"They have decided that the selling activities of the individual members can be carried on to better advantage if the fundamental story of the industry is driven home to the public. Thus, association advertising is no longer in the exclusive role of a life-

There is a marked increase in the appre-"There is a marked increase in the appreciation by associations of the task undertaken. It takes education to make the public appreciate value and buy products that cost more than substitutes. Many are advertising to effect tastes or to present logical reasons for purchases. All this is education and demands time, adequate effort and a type of treatment in keeping with the effect desired.

'The fact that most of the associations beginning advertising have provided larger funds and have plans or commitments over

A. A. N. LEGISLATION COMMITTEE'S IMPORTANT WORK Shown in Summary of Chairman Henry T. Moon's Report

NE of the first new cases of importance to claim the attention of the legislative committee was at the beginning of the autumn shipping season, or September 29 last year, when word came to us from the Stark Bros. Co., stating it had been refused license in Kentucky for its agents as nonresident Nurserymen unless it paid \$5 for each salesman or agent whom it desired to send into the state, whereas, resident Nurserymen pay but \$5 for the firm and its sales force. The association's attorney, M. Q. Macdonald, was consulted by telephone, and he left that night for Kentucky, spending three days interviewing officers in charge and influential persons, with the good results that by October 3 a decision was rendered in favor of the nonresident Nurserymen, and by the end of October a definite conclusion to this case was made a matter of record.

In July, 1927, there came to the attention of Attorney Macdonald a copy of the Journal of Economic Entomology, giving a report of Dr. Marlatt's address before the American Association of Economic Entomologists, at Philadelphia, in which it was stated that the solicitor of the Department of Agriculture would be asked to draft a model state law. Effort has been made to follow this matter up and get definite word as to progress in the case. The committee should keep after the matter and Nurserymen should have knowledge if such a law is to become a reality, and action of each state would probably have to be procured. CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITY

With the opening of Congress in December, bills at once began to appear, some of which had more or less bearing on the Nursery industry. December 5, Representative Haugen presented an amendment to the plant quarantine act of August, 1912, providing for more efficient inspection of vehicles, cars, vessels or other agencies conveying plants or Nursery stock. The act was apparently intended to remove certain difficulties on the international borders and it was felt to be meritorious.

A situation developed in the early winter following the public appearance of a report of the Institute of Park Executives and American Park Association, following a meeting at Philadelphia, where a resolution was presented asking that quarantine 37 be promptly modified to permit the importation of trees and plants shown not to be infested with injurious insects. Up to the hour of adjournment of Congress we did not hear of this resolution registering any appreciable action concerning this much-talked-of quarantine.

QUARANTINE 37

Further reference to quarantine 37 was

a period of years shows that they understand what their objectives require. Even those whose advertising is subject to annual renewal have plans for the future with no thought of discontinuing.

"Another significant fact is the increasing number of associations of retailers using national advertising. Seven such are now active with three or four more soon to begin. This indicates a growing apprecia-

begin. This indicates a growing appreciaof national advertising on the part of

'Association advertising has found a distinct place in the development of industry and there is every indication that its appli-cation in the future will continue to breaden"

The booklet referred to gives the exper-iences of 66 associations in national adver-

talked over with Dr. Marlatt, June 8 and with an assistant, Dr. Sasser, relative to a statement of certain recent importations as reported by a Holland salesman to one of our Nurserymen members. Following this up, we found that 1,000 rhododendrons in question had been brought in for an estate on Long Island, the owner having made declaration that he would maintain his estate as an exhibition garden, subject to examination and open to the public; these plants came in after having the roots cleaned and rewrapped with damp peat. They were received at Washington, inspected, and turned over to the owner. Another report of a statement by this same salesman was to the effect that he had sold a large order to a contracting firm in New York and Philadelphia. An exhaustive examination of permits issued at Washington failed to confirm this statement. The motive for such statements, if made, must remain a matter of conjecture. Reports of violations or evasions of quarantines should be care fully checked as to truthfulness and also permit numbers should be procured wherever possible.

March 9, a communication was received from the American Green Cross, formerly and otherwise known as the American Re forestation Association, seeking the support of the American Association of Nurserymen in a resolution it had sponsored which had been introduced into Congress by Representative Evans, of California, intended to designate the American Green Cross as a national body for education and research work in connection with the protection of forests, reforestation of denuded areas, flood control and allied problems. We felt much of this work was already being provided for by federal and state agencies and, there being no emergency, declined to act or to recommend it unless the executive committee chose to take it up in its proceedings and make its recommendations at this meeting.

APPROPRIATION

In this connection it may be noted that May 22 President Coolidge signed an act providing in part for an annual appropriation of \$250,000 to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with state officials and, through them or directly with private and other agencies, in making a comprehensive survey of the present and prospective requirements for timber and other forest products, of timber supplies, including a determination of the present and potential productivity of forest lands, and such other facts as may be necessary in the determination of ways and means to balance the timber budget of the United States.

LIEN LAW

Within the past year the Department of Commerce at Washington has made progress in the matter of the uniform mechanics' lien act. A second tentative draft has been prepared and submitted to interested groups, including your attorney and committee: later a supplement to this second draft was prepared and submitted. Progress is being made, but future committees should follow this important matter to completion. It is likely that the matter will be considered by the next session of the New Jersey legislature and the situation should be carefully watched. In it should be noted that the latest draft includes in

the definition of the word, "improve," the furnishing of "any materials in grading, seeding, sodding or planting for landscape purposes." The word "improvement," likewise embraces "landscaping."

The furnishing of fruit trees or other stock for agricultural purposes is not covered by these definitions and it is a question whether such stock should or should not be covered by the proposed law. Mechanics' lien acts are designed, primarily, to meet situations developing more frequently in cities than in agricultural communities, and it is perhaps doubtful whether the standard state mechanics' lien act committee will consent to extending the scope of the bill to agricultural fields.

In the event that it is desired that your committee make efforts to further extend the provisions of this bill, it is of the utmost importance that it be promptly furnished facts deemed necessary by the standard act committee.

Trade Relations

In connection with the report of the trade relations committee of the A. A. N., at the Denver convention. Chairman Clarence Siebenthaler offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Whereas: Cemetery associations are in almost constant need of plant materials, and since they are accustomed to buy in large quantities; and

Whereas: First-class cemetery plantings whereas: First-class cemetery plantings afford an excellent medium for the display of plant material to the general public; therefore, be it

Resolved, That recognized cemetery associations, buying through superintendents or

other duly appointed agents, under normal conditions and for use on cemetery grounds either in general plantings or for use on individual lots, be granted a discount of 29 per cent from the retail price of plant materials and that an additional discount of 2 per cent be granted provided the account be paid within ton down be paid within ten days

A. A. N. Has 700 Members—The annual report of Secretary and Traffic Manager Sizemore of the American Association of Nurserymen showed the organization to be in a strong position and to be making steady progress in membership and effective work. The association has upward of 700 members. During the last fiscal year 45 members were added. In traffic circles there have been some rate adjustments over the country, particularly in the southeast and southwest which on the whole benefit the Nurserymen.

New Rose Garden—In the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, June 19, was dedicated the new Rose Garden, the \$15,000 cost for which was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Walter V. Crawford. About 3000 roses have been planted. The principal cost of the garden has been in the work of grading and the building of a high 12 ft. trellis that surrounds this very extensive garden, with an elevation and pergola summer house effect elevation and pergola summer house effect

COMING EVENTS

American Giadiolus Society—Annual meeting, Toledo, O., Aug. 16-17.
Southern Nurserymen's Ass'n.—Annual convention, Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 12-13.
Southwestern Nurserymen's Ass'n.—Annual convention, Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 12-13.

American Rose Society—Annual meeting, DuPont "Longwood" Estate, Kennett Square, Pa., Sept. 21.

American Dahlia Society—Annual exhi-tion, Madison Square Garden, New York, bition, Mad Sept. 26-27.

QUESTIONING FOUNDATIONS FOR CHERRY TREES

By Ralph Newman, formerly of Pacific Rural Press

OUIS VISTICA, of Stockton, an Austrian by birth, an American by deliberate choice and a scientist because he can't help it, was driving L. B. Scott, of the U. S. D. A. Station at Shafter, and the writer through a cherry section where a blind man could see that something was wrong.

We were looking at a tragedy. orchards that had been planted with great care and cultivated as best men knew how that had been nursed along until they had grown into flocks of fine, large trees a dozen years old and ready apparently to repay the grower for the money, time and labor expended on them, were beginning to die. A twig here, a large limb yonder, a whole tree all too frequently-these orchards, instead of passing on for years of fruitfulness, were passing out! Isn't that tragedy? No matter about the district. You will find this tragedy being enacted wherever cherries are grown in the state. What's wrong here? Driving with one arm and gesticulating with the other Vistica answered with his poser: "Who would think of building a fine house on a rotten foundation? Then, why build a cherry tree that way?" And there you are!

The trouble with our cherry orchards is that we have been like the man in the parable; we have built our house on sand. Which, being interpreted, means that we haven't fitted the root-stock to the soil in which the tree was to grow. We haven't done it. Why haven't we? Well, for one done it. Why haven't we well, for one thing, as growers, we have not given this matter of root-stocks any serious considera-tion until our trees have begun to die out and the trouble has been traced to the roots. This from a Government cherry bul-letin as recent as 1916! "The details of letin as recent as 1916! "The details of propagating cherry trees are of little direct importance to the average grower." Exactly! The grower has said to the Nurseryman: "Gimme some cherry trees." And the Nurseryman, following the line of least resistance, has filled the order. Now, with cherry orchards dying out just when they ought to be beginning a real life of usefulness, we are distressedly exercising a lot of hindsight. lot of hindsight.

lot of hindsight.

But there is a deeper answer than this to our why. When the occasional grower, here and there, has sensed the danger and has sought to guard against it, he has been confronted by the cold fact that nobody has known any better root for the purpose than the one the Nurseryman offered. When known any better root for the purpose than the one the Nurseryman offered. When the grower has wanted to build on a better foundation, nobody could tell him what material to use. Time-honored root-stocks, Mahaleb and Mazzard, have been found wanting even when the propagator has known even a little about the strains of these he was using and where one or the other has been chosen with some regard for the soil type. "Rotten foundations"—that's what ails us. But how to make them any better, there's the rub.

The Experiment Station has tackled the problem and earnest men are working for a solution. How much encouragement they are getting from growers and Nurserymen we do not know, but scientists are supposed to work without any encouragement. Any-way, they are working and in time may have something definite to offer. Meanwhile, limb by limb, cherry orchards are passing on and cherry trees are being planted. Is there nothing a grower may do now that promises some present help in this foundation. promises some tion business?

Well, our old bus ran into something Well, our old bus ran into something very interesting the other day. In the district mentioned, sweet cherries on Mazzard are certainly on the wrong foundation. Nor is Mahaleb much better. But there are some trees on a strain of Morello that make you stare. Trees on this root, side by side with others of the same variety and the same age, but on Mazzard, are thrifty, perfectly healthy and bearing enormous crops

while their neighbors on Mazzard are apparently doomed

parently doomed.

It seems that the elder Runyan brought some Morello stock from Illinois in the early days and propagated it at Ryde on the Sacramento River. In 1907, I believe, a flood floated the Nursery away. A few of these trees found their way into the Farmington district, which is probably why there are some sweet cherries there on Morello. In the Herbert orchard there is one old Morello that evidently came from a sucker of one of these Runyan Morellos. Anyway it is there and growers have discovered that trees propagated by rootcuttings from this and grafted to the sweets, give cherry trees that laugh at gummosis, that eat up the rather heavy soil and turn it that eat up the rather heavy soil and turn it into enormous crops of cherries

Morello dwarfs the tree. Well, here are trees a dozen years old that are big enough for anybody. That objection will not hold in this case. To be sure the scion overgrows the stock except Bing, where it is not pronounced. But apparently it is just a matter of looks for the unions are perfect and the sturdy little stock seems entirely equal to the occasion. Another objection, one that the grower will look at with toleration, is the tendency of the tree to overbear and run to rather smaller fruit than the same variety shows on Mazzard. But this may be overcome and is being overcome in some of the orchards by pruning. Morello dwarfs the tree. Well, here are

some of the orchards by pruning.

Have these growers who are using stock from this particular Morello tree hit on

something that promises present help? Well, we withhold our opinion and suggest that you go over to the Farmington district in San Joaquin county and see for yourselves.

For Vigorous Fight—The stage is all set for the most vigorous fight against the Jap-anese beetle that has ever been attempted, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Both State and Federal agencies are co-operating to the fullest extent in this warfare to curb the menace and reduce as much as possible the spread of this insect which is now found throughout the southeastern section of the Commonwealth.

Among the visitors stopping off at the Hill Nursery, Dundee, Ill., enroute to Denver, were the following: W. C. Harrison, H. S. Chard, Painesville, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Brown and Don Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Painesville, O.; Chas. O. Rolfe, Chase, Ala.; W. A. Natorp, Cincinnati, O.

"Seeds of Success in Selling Nursery Stock," by Edmund M. Sharrock, is now published by the DuRois Press, Rochester, N. Y., which has taken over the business of Nursery Press, Geneva, N. Y.

incorporations—Richfield Nursery, Clifton, N. J.; Plow Nursery Co., Philadelphia; Sanders Nursery Co., La Feria, Tex., \$10,000; Arthur C. Fisher, Germantown, N. Y.

Plans For United Horticulture

(Continued from Page 42)

and solicit the interest and enlist the aid of all the country's horticultural organizations, although we hope that, given the necessary endorsement, we can soon start doing so. However, in a number of cases where circumstances have been favorable for an introductory presentation of the subject, we have received encouragement and offers of support that seem to fully justify our belief.

For example, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society through its board and officers has declared itself 100 per cent behind the project; the American Rose Society has done likewise and pledged a contribution of \$100 when, and if, required; the National Association of Gardeners has shown keen and sustained interest and is holding itself in readiness to lend such material support as may be called for as soon as a specific need or program is in sight; the American Peony and Iris Societies, the Eastern Assoclation of Nurserymen and the Ohio Horticultural Council are other representative bodies that having been advised of the plan and the survey have expressed willingness to cooperate and hear more of the work as it progresses.

Similar evidences have been forthcoming from individuals in many branches of horticultural activity, and from leading horticultural journals, trade papers, etc., of which I will make no attempt to speak in detail here, although I will be only too glad to give any possible information to anyone who may be interested in that phase of the sitnation.

Referring once more to the survey itself, it is being planned and carried forward slowly so as to avoid errors and oversights. It is seeking specific answers to such questions as these: Just what constitutes horticulture and its different fields and factors? What are the relations of these factors or branches one to another: what have they in common and in what respects do their interests diverge or conflict? What are their main objectives and what their most serious obstacles? How can they be

assisted toward the accomplishment of their aims and the crossing of the barriers that keep them apart? What efforts have been made in this same direction in the past; and if they failed, why? What is the situation in other countries and what does their experience mean to us? What is being done in the way of national federation or coordination in other American industries? And finally, on the basis of such findings as those inquiries may bring to light, is there a place, a need, and an opportunity for such a United Horticulture as we have attempted to describe or suggest?

The answers to those questions we have yet to discover, but we are making our way toward them with the conviction that when found they will tell an interesting, significant story of great promise to this industry and all its members. In other words, to answer the questions asked in the title which your program committee gave to this report, we believe, from what we have found thus far and from what we have heard from those with whom we have discussed the matter, that United Horticulture CAN be realized if to that end it is given the continued, careful, intensive, analytical study that it deserves.

It is all too big to be either dismissed or passed upon with a snap judgment. Given the nominal means to carry on the survey for, say, one additional year, and an expression of interest and moral support and approval on your part and that of the other representative organizations in the horticultural field, we sincerely believe that sufficient evidence will ultimately be made available upon which you and those other bodies can base a final decision as to whether United Horticulture should and shall be realized. The Survey Committee stands ready to continue its efforts to the best of its ability and the limit of its power in your service and that of horticulture.

Robert Pyle, chairman; Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, Paul C. Stark, Alfred C. Hottes, David Burpee, John C. Wister.

E. L. D. Seymour, Secretary.

American Linden Seedlings Villosa Lilac Seedlings Evergreen Seedlings and Transplants

Cut Leaf Birch White Birch Latham Raspberry Plants

J. V. Bailey Nurseries

Daytons Bluff Sta. St. Paul, Minn.

BOYD GROWN

HARDY SHRUBS AMUR RIVER NORTH PRIVET CALIFORNIA PRIVET FOREST & SHADE TREES BARBERRY COMPLETE LINE

Lining Out and Larger Sizes
Send Your Want List for Quotations
Write for Trade List Let's Do Business

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At the Price of a Map 80 COLORED PAGES

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50 four-color process prints from photographs, 40 Evergreen pictures, 10 Shrub pictures. Size 5½ x 9 in. Loose leaf. Cloth binding, 83.75. Leather, 84.0. Four-paid, Great help in selling. Order for your salesmen. Money refunded it not satisfied. D. Hill Nursery Co.

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germinate-tested and disease free.

These seed will produce seedlings free from gall and other diseases. E. W. JONES NURSERY CO.

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Tells About Nursery Stocks

Fruit growers are ordinarily well informed as to varieties of fruits and in regard to the above-ground parts of fruit trees, but few above-ground parts of fruit trees, but few know very much about the important below-ground parts or rootstocks, says H. B. Tukey, horticulturist at the Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., who is making a special study of rootstocks for all the important tree fruits and for a few ornamentals. Mr. Tukey now has a large planting of many different kinds of rootstocks which he is inviting fruit growers to visit as a matter of interest to them in learning something about the way Nursery stock is propagated. propagated.

"Fruit growers who are interested in sec-ing what the different fruit tree stocks look like as they grow in the Nursery and before they are budded should see the collection of the principal fruit tree stocks on the grounds of the Experiment Station," says Mr. Tukey. "Among these are apples from the principal "Among these are apples from the principal seedling producing sections of Europe and America, Mazzard and Mahaleb cherry stocks, three or four kinds of pear stocks, plum stocks, roses, and a few ornamentals. Fruit growers will find it of interest and worth their while to visit the plantings and to make themselves familiar with the characteristics of the stocks upon which their trees are growing."

Because of the contraversy over the relationships and the relationships and the relationships and the relationships are relationships and the relationships and the relationships are relationships.

Because of the controversy over the relative merits of Mahaleb and Mazzard stocks for cherries, a comparison of these two stocks will be of special interest. Mahaleb is used almost universally in America as an understock for both sweet and sour cherries. In Europe Mahaleb is known as the cherry and there the leaves are used in the manufacture of perfumes and in

Chinese Elm (ULMUS PUMILA)

If you are not growing the new Chinese Elm (ulmus pumila), here are some of the reasons why you should .

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture introduced it and endorses it highly.

Drought and alkali resistant. Very hardy. Remarkably free from disease and insect pests,

The country is speeded up to a fast pace. People want results now; they want shade for themselves, not for future generations only. Plant this remarkable tree and enjoy luxurious shade in a few short years. This tree has the qualities the planter wants, the speed of the Poplar, the grace and beauty of the Birch, and the height, majesty and durability of the American Elm.

Write us for colored, illustrated circular and prices on both seedlings and transplants.

Washington Nursery Co. Toppenish, Wash.

cookery, while the wood is used for cabinat making. Evidence in New York State, however, points to the conclusion that Mazzard is superior to Mahaleb as a rootstock for cherries. Mazzard will be recognized as a wild type of sweet cherry.

Among the pears are the common French

pear, upon which most pears are propagated. Also, there are the Japanese varieties which are arousing considerable interest in the far West because of their resistance to

Cross Pollination Need

The light set of fruit on some varieties of apples in western New York this season is in many cases due to lack of pollination. Investigations carried on in that section and at Ithaca by the Cornell University Exper-

at Ithaca by the Cornell University Experiment Station, indicate that adequate pollination of the apple bloom in New York State is an important problem.

Yet the failure of trees to set fruit following a heavy bloom is not always due to lack of pollination, says Professor L. H. McDaniels, because poor drainage, lack of nitrates in the soil, improper spraying, over-proin the soil, improper spraying, over-pro-duction the year before, and other factors may result in failure to set fruit. Pollination is important and may be the limiting factor

when all other conditions are favorable.

The problem is of increasing mportance in the state for a number of reasons, one of which is the elimination of the older mixed plantings of many varieties, and substitution of fewer varieties grown in solid blocks. Sometimes cutting out fillers leaves the or chard without provision for cross-polling-

Another important consideration is that the variety McIntosh, important in new plantings, almost always fails to set a full crop unless cross pollinated. In this same class are Rhode Island Greening, Cortland, and Northern Spy. On the other hand. Baldwin, Wealthy, and Oldenburg, although the set of fruit is better when the blossoms are cross-pollinated, are more likely to hold their crop if poorly pollinated, and nearly

their crop if poorly pollinated, and nearly always bear if the trees bloom.

The decrease in late years of pollen carriers, especially bees, also contributes towards the failure of fruit to set. The diswards the failure of truit to set. The disappearance of rail fences, and more intensive cultivation, has played havoc with the bumblebee, a very effective pollen carrier. The cutting of woodlands has deprived the wild honey-bee of a home, and beekeeping by farmers is not as common as it once was.

Protecting American Agriculture—"It is fairly well known that in the six years im-mediately preceding 1912, six new major pests gained entry and became established in the United States. These were the oriental fruit worm, the Japanese beetle, citrus canker, potato wart, Camphor scale and the European corn borer. In view of this fact it is hard sometimes to be patient with the opposition frequently manifested against the department's plant quarantine work. Plant pests introduced from foreign countries cause an annual loss to farm crops estimated at more than \$1,000,000,000

estimated at more than \$1,000,000,000,000.

"Under the Plant Quarantine Act, the department tries to keep the gates closed against additional enemies of agriculture."—
Secretary Jardine, U. S. D. A.

An interesting and informative booklet on the treatment and control of various diseases of flowers has just been issued by the du Pont Company. Numerous illustrations du Pont Company. du Pont Company. Numerous illustrations from photographs are used and within the compass of 64 pages considerable information is presented. The subjects discussed include blighting and damping-off of seedlings, black spot and brown canker in roses, forms of rot of corms and other diseases which cause disappointment to the amateur and serious losses to the commercial grow-Space is given the cause and prevention brown patch of turf grass of lawns and if greens. The title of the booklet is Beautiful, Fragrant Flowers with du Pont

The annual meeting of the American Rose Society will be in the Open Air Theater of the Mr. and Mrs. Pierre S. Du Pont "Long-wood" Estate, Kennett Square, Pa., Sept. 217.

Raspberry Plant Inspection

Minnesota Dept. Agriculture Reports Encouraging Results

July 18th the first inspection had been completed in most sections of the state. majority of plantings show less mosaic than last year. A number of plantings did not average more than one or two diseased hills per acre. These results are very encourag-ing both to the growers and to the inspectors. Some growers feel that it is necessary to

some growers feel that it is necessary to wait for an inspector before any attempt is made to find and remove diseased plants. This is a serious mistake because mosaic is spread by plant lice and if plant lice are present each day that a diseased plant remains will add to the risk of infecting other plants. Therefore any plant which the plants. Therefore any plant which the grower feels reasonably sure is diseased should be destroyed at once. The responsibility for maintaining a disease-free planting rests with the grower and not with the

inspectors.

A. G. RUGGLES, State Entomologist

Too Many Apple Varieties

The Western New York Farm Bureau fruit committee, after careful study of the New York City market and conferences with commission men and dealers, has decided that one of the weaknesses in the fruit business in Western New York is the large list of varieties grown and marketed.

Members feel that future apple plantings should be limited to a few standard varieties such as Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Twenty Ounce, Wealthy, and Wagner. It is strongly suggested that other varieties be topworked or pulled except where grown in the home orchard for local market or in sufficient quantity to be promarket or in sufficient quantity to be produced and marketed economically.

Pennsylvania a Peach State—Pennsylvania, with a peach production in 1927 of 947,000 bushels, valued at \$1,894,000, stands as one of the nine leading peach growing states of the nation, the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service has announced. While the total crop for 1927 was less than half of the very large 1926 production, the av-erage value per bushel was more than deabled.

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You can sell more stocks in the Fall by the "HARTLAND"

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THIS PAGE PRESENTS

American Nurseryman Directory of American Plant Propagators

Listing Nursery Concerns Which Specialize in Production of Young Stock Including That Which Has Heretofore Been Imported

The American Plant Propagators' Association, Organized in 1919, Will Hold Its Eleventh Annual Meeting in Boston, Mass., July 16, 1929. H. L. Haupt, 151 Broadway, Rochester, N. Y.

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Unusually bushy, recently transplants oted stock. Northern grown—splendid

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ROSES



Shrubs Cannas 4 Lining-out Evergreens

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"More than 28 years' experience"

LINING OUT STOCK

Juniper Hemlock Taxus Arbor Vitae Red Elder

Azaleas Birches Viburnume Rhus

L. E. WILLIAMS NURSERY CO. Exeter, N. H.

"Hardy New England Grown"

A. A. N. Delegates in Oregon

Portland, Ore.—July first was a busy day for members of the Portland Nursery Club, for on that day practically, all large Nurseries kept open house for the reception of visiting A. A. N. delegates on their loop trip of return from the Denver convention.

Index the meangement of the entertain.

Under the management of the entertainment committee of which Albert Brownell, of the Portland Wholesale Nursery Co., was chairman, the following men served as chief escorts for the visitors. A. McGill, J. Feser, of the Mountain View Floral Co.; John Mickelsen, of the Villa Nurseries; and Clayton B. Lewis, of the Russellville Nurseries.

B. Lewis, of the Russellville Nurseries.

The Heathman Hotel served as official headquarters and at 8 a. m., under the direction of the committee in charge, the party left for the famous loop trip around Mt. Hood, making stops at Vista House, Horse Tail Falls, Bridal Veil Falls, Wakena Falls, the famed Multnomah Falls and Shepard Dell Falls, bringing the party to a stop for luncheon at Columbia Gorge Hotel about 1 p. m.

At 2 p. m. the party started again with the drive through the Hood River orchard district to Mt. Hood and Cloud Cap Inn, at its very peak, and at 4.30 enjoyed a picnic luncheon at Government Camp, at the base of Mt. Hood. On the return trip visits to of Mt. Hood. On the return trip visits to larger Nurseries rounded out a day of exceptional pleasure. The huge acres of the Mountain View Floral Co., the immense Orenco Nurseries, the large hardy azalea fields of Theodore VanVeen, the rose farm of S. J. Vermeul, the landscaping gardens of Adolph Meyer, and J. Soper & Son, the 200 acres of Nursery stock of the Russell-ville Nurseries, the Oregon Nursery Co., at Orenco, and the modern wholesalers' building of the Portland Wholesale Nursery Co., were on the itinerary of the visiting Nurwere on the itinerary of the visiting Nur-serymen, all of whom marvelled at the natural advantages of the Oregon country as ural advantages of the Oregon country as adapted to the raising of non-irrigated Nursery stocks, that because of exceptionally strong root systems, brought about by the naturally moist climate, thrive particularly well in practically all extremes of climate to which they are submitted in various parts of the Union.

The Portland Nursery Club is in particular.

The Portland Nursery Club is in particularly thriving condition and, due to undivided cooperation among the more than half a ed cooperation among the more than hair a hundred members, each year accomplishes many definite things towards the betterment of the Nursery business in general. Its mem bership is made up of landscape gardeners, wholesale Nurserymen, retail Nurserymen, general Nurserymen, dealers in Nursery supplies, and contracting growers. Avery

Fredonia Grown GRAPE VINES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES RASPBERRIES and BLACKBERRIES

Large supply in all Varieties Let us quote on your requirements for Fall and Spring shipments.

Foster Nursery Co., Inc. FREDONIA, N. Y.

Imported Peat Mos

(GROUND PEAT)

For Horticultural use. The superior granulated variety cured and packed in Holland. Burlapped bale \$3.50 (spreads 240 sq. ft. 1 in. deep). F. O. B. Boston.

Write for folder and quantity prices.

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TRANSPORTATION

The volume of freight traffic handled by the Class I railroads in the first three months of 1928 amounted to 111,435,536,000 net ton-miles, the Bureau of Railway Eco-nomics reports. This was a decrease of 6,862,674,000 net ton-miles or 5.8 per cent below the corresponding period last year.

low the corresponding period last year.
Railroads in the Eastern District for the three-month period reported a decrease of 11.2 per cent in the volume of traffic handled compared with the same period in 1927, while the Southern District reported a decrease of seven per cent. The Western District reported an increase of 3.1 per cent.

Does the agricultural industry of the United States need a subsidy? If so, certainly neither the railroad nor any other single industry should be called to pay it. It should be paid directly from the public treasury. If, however, the subsidy is to be given through freight rates, the American public should be fair enough to compensate the railways by reducing their taxes, or even in more direct ways paying the losses caused them by the government's policy.—Hailway Age. Railway Age.

The adoption of the motor coach and the motor truck by the steam railways of the country, in providing various forms of passenger and freight service, continues to progress steadily.

As of June 1, 1928, sixty-four railways were operating motor coaches as compared with 52 a year ago, and the number of motor coaches operated is 1,047, as against 800 last year. These motor-coach routes total 340, an increase of 140 over last year, and are to be found in all parts of the United States. The aggregate motor-coach-route mileage is now 14,805, as compared with 8,000 at the same time last year.

The number of passengers killed in 1927 was only 91, or one for each 9,100,000 passengers carried. The best previous record was that of 1923, when one passenger in each 7,216,000 carried was killed.

H. Steinmetz, Portland Wholesale Nur-sery Co., is president; John Mickelson, Villa Nurseries, vice-president; and A. W. Sher-wood, secretary-treasurer. The entire mem-bership of the Portland Nursery Club are members of the Pacific Coast Nurserymen's

ULMUS PUMILA

Siberian Elm-D. Asiatic Elm SEEDLINGS Also full line of Fruit-tree Seedlings HOME NURSERY COMPANY Richland, Washington

Largest growers of ULMUS PUMILA SEEDLINGS in the country. Our stock is from home-grown seed from specimen trees of the hardiest and most rapidgrowing strain; largely from trees on our own premises. Ask for price list and illustrated circular.

PEACH SEED

nnessee Naturals, new crop. Also general li EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, PEACH and APPLE Trees Southern Nursery & Landscape Co.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

Chas: Sizemore, Louisiana, Mo., Seey.

The following were added to the A. A. N.

membership during convention week:
Northern Nursery Co., Denver, Carlisle
Ferguson, Harry Magnoffin.
W. W. Wilmore Dahlia Farm and Nursery,

Waxahachie Nursery & Floral Co., Waxahachie, Tex., R. H. Freeman, Mgr.
Barteldes Seed Co., Denver, Armin Bar-

teldes.

Eagleson & Buehler, Lincoln, Neb., Fred
Buehler, J. G. Eagleson.
G. W. Leonard, Springfield, Ill.
C. W. Morse, Colorado Springs, Colo.
J. S. B. Tweed Co., Jamestown, R. I.
Shamburger Rose Nursery, Winona, Tex.,
C. H. Shamburger

C. H. Shamburger. Williams' Gardens, Greeley, Colo., R. U.

Chas. Fiore Nursery, Highwood, Ill. Colorado Nursery, Loveland, Colo., E. J.

W. McConnell, 817 S. Longwood Ave., Los

W. McConneil, 517 S. Longwood 270, Angeles, Calif.
St. Vrain Valley Nursery, Longmont,
Colo., D. W. Spangler.
Forest Oak Nurseries, Quincy, Ill.

The Baby Ramblers elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Donald Wyman, N. Arlington, Mass.; Vice-President, James Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.; Secy.-Treas., E. Horton Bowden, Geneva, N. Y. W. J. Smart of D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill., was elected to membership.

Retail Nurserymen's Protective Associa-tion at Denver elected: President, C. G. Marshall, Arlington, Neb.; vice-pres., W. G. McKay, Madison, Wis.; secy-treas., E. M. Sherman, Charles City, Ia.

Burbank Garden Replica—Field men in the employ of Stark Bros. Nurseries, Louisthe employ of Stark Bros. Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo., are at Santa Rosa procuring data and material for a replica of the late Luther Burbank's famous experiment gardens at Louisiana, under the purchase by the Starks of the Burbank property. It is proposed to continue experiments under way by Mr. Burbank at the time of his death.

James E. Utt, Tustin, Cal., and Fred W. May, Santa Ana, Cal., have purchased for \$12,000 the Nursery at Placentia and Katella, near Anaheim, from Mrs. F. F. Smith. The Nursery consists of 12,000 persimmon trees and 15,000 orange trees.

Christmas trees and greens may now be imported into the United States from the Province of Quebec, Canada, pursuant to an order by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 1.

D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill., reports all new plants in practically 100% condition in the fields as result of frequent rains and prospect for an unusually good growing

Kott Miller Roses Corp., Manhassett, N. Y., has been incorporated by Towlinson, Herrick, Poppin & Coats, 15 William St., New York City, \$100,000.

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Unite with Seven Hundred Representative Nurserymen throughout the country to protect your interests and advance your business. Only Nurserymen of high ideals are eligible to membership.

President, Wm. Flemer, Jr., Princeton, N. J. Vice-President, A. M. Augustine, Normal, III. Write CHARLES SIZEMORE, Secretary, Louisiana, Mo., for full particulars.
Convention Date: Boston, Mass., July 16, 1929

E. P. BERNARDIN

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Established 1870

Specialties

Amoor River North Privet, 2 yr., 2-3 and 3-4 ft., well branched.

Bungei Catalpa, 4‡-8 ft. stems. Lombardy Poplar, 5-6 to 10-12 ft. Thurlow Willow, 5-6 to 10-12 ft. Lonicera Bella Albida, 2-3 to 5-6

Deutzia Pride 2-3 to 5-6 ft Forsythia Asst., 2-3 to 4-5 ft. Tamarix Asst., 2-3 to 5-6 ft. Purple Wisteria, 2 & 3 yrs.

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Early Harvest B. B. root grown

plants. Long list of Ornamentals in generous supply.

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Headquarters for Small Fruit Plants And Lining Out Stock

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Honeysuckle
Euonymus Radicans
Philadelphus Grand

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Wholesale Nurseryman GREENSBORO NORTH CAROLINA

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Splendid Stock

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Say you saw it in "American Nurseryman"

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how friendly, is invariably met with a most belligerent demon-stration on the part of those faithful custodians of "the Preferred Stock."

—Ed.

Get 'em to plant Evergreens this Fall

Ever see a finer-looking batch of Ever-greens? The photo taken at our Shiloh Branch, (near Bridgeton, New Jersey, on the Salem Pike) shows Juniper Virginiana Glauca at the left, Biota Aurea Nana (true Berkman's Golden Blota) in the middle, and Blota Elegantissima at the right. What householder wouldn't want a few of these perfect little Evergreens on his grounds? You can use these items to stim-ulate Fall planting. They help sell other stock and carry a bully margin of profit themselves.

tock and carry a buty margin or pront themselves.

We also have a lot of Evergreens at Newark and a big selection for lining out—some from small pots in the greenhouse, others transplanted from our Seedling Department.' Of especial interest are our Pinus Sylvestris, nice, bushy, well rooted plants and fine healthy seedlings. (See pages 25 and 32 of our Advance Bulletin). Perk and I have taken good care of our Evergreens and we have an ample stock of just the kinds you need—some extra large ones too for immediate effect in your plantings. All have been carefully transplanted, root pruned, and nicely sheared into fine symmetrical shape.

Look over the right hand column and

Look over the right hand column and read our latest bulletin for varieties and sizes. There're some real "specials" listed. Faithfully,

Jack

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	Per 10	Per 100			
Biota Aurea nana, 18-21 in. T	\$22.50	\$200.00			
Biota Aurea nana, 15-18 in. T	20.00	150.00			
Biota Aurea nana, 12-15 in. T	15.00	125.00			
Biota Aurea nana, 12 in. T	12.50	100.00			
Biota Aurea nana, 10-12 in.	8.50	75.00			
Biota Elegantissima, 24-30 in. TS	30.00	250.00			
Biota Elegantissima, 15-18 in.	12.50	100.00			
Juniperus Virginians 80-36 in. TTS		325,00			
Juniperus Virginians 24-30 in. TTS		275,00			
Juniperus Virginians 18-24 in. TTS		225.00			

T-Once transplanted; TT-Twice transplanted; S-Sheared.

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American Nurseryman

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, ON 1st AND 15th 3- Business Card Announcement - 1-in. blocks

58 Cents per Inch per Week Under Yearly Term

1- General or Special Purpose - - - Any Size

2- American Propagators Directory-2-in. blocks

Rate: \$2.80 Inch per month; under yearly term, \$2.50 TWICE A MONTH INSERTION FOR THE SINGLE RATE

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY Robert Pyle, West Grove, Pa., Secy.

The following roses have been approved by the registration committee of the American Rose Society, and notifications having been sent to the foreign countries, are proposed for registration as follows:

PASADENA Originated with the Coolidge

Rare Plant Gardens, Pasadena, California.

Class—Hybrid Tea; parentage—sport of Queen Alexandra. Habit, free grower and a little stronger than parent, with glossy light green foliage. Medium to large flower of deep yellow margined with flame. Form same as Queen Alexandra and same fra-grance. Freedom of bloom and lasting qual-

grance. Freedom of bloom and lasting quality, good. Similar to Sun Star except in petalage, but is different in shape and size. MRS. HERBERT HOOVER—Originated with L. B. Coddington, Murray Hill, N. J. Class—Hybrid Tea; parentage Ophelia x Hoosier Beauty. Tall growing, with leathery and normal foliage. Flower medium size of deep red running to bright crimson, with full and pointed bud and year fragrant.

with full and pointed bud and very fragrant.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Nursery **Production Manager** Wanted

by well established progressive nursery organization on North Pacific Coast employing about fifty men. Must be a practical propagator and grower with successful experience in producing broadleaf and coniferous evergreens, perennials, etc., with Pacific Coast or European experience preferred. Must also have executive ability with prfoven record in handling men. Exceptional opportunity for man who can qualify. State age, experience, and salary required. Address B-97, care American Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted Immediately EXPERIENCED TRAVELING MAN

to call on Nursery and Florist trade in East. Give experience and references. Confidential. B-98, "American Nurseryman," Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED by a landscape contracting company and nursery a landscape man with ability as a salesman and executive who would be interested in building up a future business. Salary and interest in the business. Fine opportunity for a real worker. New York and out of town office. Address Landnur, "American Nurseryman," Rochester, N. Y.

NURSERY FOREMAN WANTED

Prefer one with shipping as well as growing experience. Year 'round position. Must be live-wire.

ALLEN NURSERY COMPANY ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MALE HELP

WANTED, an experienced Nursery Fore One who can take complete charge of field ations. Permanent position with good clof advancement. Give full particulars as t perience and salary required.

HARDY NURSERIES LIMITED

NURSERY FOR SALE-A Bargain

First class land, equipment and organ-isation. Established reputation for qual-ity and service in fruits and ornamentals. Good location. About 175 acres in Nursery-stock. Address B-94, "American Nursery-man," Rochester, N. Y.

Freedom of bloom and lasting quality, very good. It is similar to Hoosier Beauty in color, and Butterfly in form and growth, but color, and Butterny in form and growth, but is different in form and stem from Hoosier Beauty and better in blooming qualities.

AUTUMN—Originated with L. B. Coddington, Murray Hill, N. J.

AUTUMN—Originated with L. B. Coddington, Murray Hill, N. J.
Class—Hybrid Tea; parentage—Sensation x Souv., Claudius Pernet. It is robust and very free grower, with rich dark green, somewhat glossy, foliage. Flower medium in size, burnt orange in bud; pointed in bud, globular when open, with medium fragrance. Freedom of bloom and lasting quality, very good. It is unlike any other rose in color.

BETTY BAUM—Originated with Chas. L. Baum, Knoxville, Tenn.
Class—Hybrid Tea; Parentage: Sport of Premier. It is a very free grower, tall, and very hardy. It comes back quickly after being cut. It has large leathery light green foliage. The long pointed bud opens into a sixty-five petalled flower of white tinted shell pink with very strong rose fragrance. The rose is similar to Premier except in color. It can be used for a white as well as for pink commercially.

If no objections are raised to the undersigned within six weeks after publication of this notice, the registration of the above roses will become permanent.

roses will become permanent.

ROBERT PYLE, Secretary June 14, 1928

Canadian Regulations Revised—Regula-tions No. 1 and No. 2 of the destructive in-sect and pest act of the Canada Department of Agriculture have been combined and all importations of Nursery stock from any for-eign country, including the United States, will be governed after September 1, 1928, by regulation No. 1, which provides that persons in Canada contemplating importing Nursery stock must file an application for

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED

SITUATION WANTED

Young man who understands Nursery Ac-counting wishes position as accountant in charge of all records. Connection with large wholesale or retail establishment desired. Ad-dress B-91 care American Nurseryman, Roch-ester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

A Sales Manual for the cost of a circular. "SEEDS OF SUCCESS—PART 1" is a real sales manual for nursery agents. It teaches them how to sell your stock, it fires them with confidence in their ability to sell and it results in more orders, bigger orders and better orders. You can give this help to your Sales Force at a cost of six cents per man. Ask us for sample copy and prices. THE DU BOIS PRESS, Horticultural Printers, Rochester, N. Y.

STOCK FOR SALE

Fifty acres of leading varieties of peonies. Visit us in May. Phil Lutz Peony Farms, Boonville, Ind.

Boonville, Ind.

Pink and White Flowering dogwood; Norway, Silver, Sugar and Sycamore maples; European and American planes (all sizes); European and American planes (all sizes); American linden; Pyramidal, American and Globe arborvitas; Retinospora Plumosa, Squarrosa; Juniper Savin, Pfitzer, Stricta; Rhododendrons in three varieties; Tree and Old English boxwood. We will commence shipping box in August. Will make attractive prices now on orders booked for this fall or next spring delivery. E. W. Jones Nursery, Woodlawn, Va.

BAILEY'S STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE, 2 vols. Illustrated. Fully indexed. 3639 pages. Indispensable for horti-cultural reference. The standard authority everywhere. Sold only in complete sets. Price \$25 per set. American Fruits Pubg. Oa, P. O. Box 124, Rochester, N. Y.

LIST OF 119 BOOKS on Horticultural sub-bects covering Nursery, Greenhouse, Field, Ornamental and Fruit Stock, Vines, Insecti-cides, Spraying, Landscaping, Diseases, In-sects, Orchards, Gardens. Seven books on Landscape Gardening, List sent on request. American Fruits Pubg. Co., P. O. Box 124, Rochester, N. Y.

a permit with the secretary of the destruc-tive insect and pest act advisory board, De-partment of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., and partment of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., and the importer is required to furnish the ship-per with the number of the permit, which must be placed on the container. In ad-dition, the container must be clearly marked with the name and address of the consignor and of the consignee, the port of importa-tion into Canada and a declaration showing the quantity and kind or kinds of the Nur-sery stock contained therein.

When the importer wishes to get small

quantities of Nursery stock by mail, he must get a special permit and a label, and the label must be forwarded to the shipper with instruction to affix it to the parcel.

Wanted-A Slogan-The City of Rochester, N. Y., has had several prize contests in an endeavor to procure a satisfactory slogan. Consolation prizes have been awarded-but the desired slogan is yet to be named. The A. A. N. is in much the same situation. A hint to the wise is the placing at the bottom of pages of the official program for the Denver convention of slogans which have been used by members of the association. These include: "Plant for Beauty and Profit;" "Plan to Plant Another Tree;" "Make Your Home More Fruitful and Beautiful;" "It Pays to Plant;" "Let Your Nurseryman Show You;" and those negative expressions which the American Nurseryman has shown to be of questionable truth: "It's Not a Home Until It's Planted;" It's Not a Farm Without Fruit." Some awful things have happened in homes that were "planted," Nurserymanly speaking: yet it is positively declared that "Planted Homes Are Happy Homes!" Evidently we must try again. Again we ask: What's the matter with "Plan To Plant Another Tree?"

YOUNG MAN WANTED

With some Nursery Experience for office

Shenandoah Nurseries, Lake's SHENANDOAH, IOWA

SPHAGNUM MOSS FOR SALE

All clean and dry, big bales, buriap bales or wire bales, any size; at the right prices; in ear loads or small lots; any amount you

O. H. STANLEY

WISCONSIN

BUCKWHEAT HULLS "LIGHT AS Snowflakes" Mulch

Preserves soil moisture, prevents baking and cracking of soil, increases fertility, adds humus. Easiest and cheapest to apply. Folder and Prices Upon Request

DAYTON MILLING CO.

825 Main Street TOWANDA, PA

TREE SEEDLINGS & SEEDS

INCLE SEEDLINGS & SEEDS ining Out Stock for Fall 1928 and Spring 1929 Black Locust, White Flowering Dogwood, ose Acacia, Calycanthis Sweet Shrub, Amoor outh Privet, Red Coral and Japan Halls Honey-ickle. Write for quotations.

Morton Bros., Tarlton Nursery
McMinnville, Tex

PEACH PITS In tests with every known variety, Lovell pits gave the most vigorous and most uniform stand of seedlings. Some nurserymen will plant nothing else. Can you afford not to inventigate? Do you know of a cheaper way than trying out at least 100 lbs? 1928 pits \$6 100; only a few 1927 left, tested and found of high germination percentage, \$111 100. Samples of either prepaid 25c. BORLING A3, MADISON, OHIO

LESS THAN FIVE CENTS A WEEK-AMERICAN NURSERYMAN Chief Exponent of the Nursery Trade

Issued 1st and 15th of each month. The National Journal of Commercial Horticulture. National and international circulation. Reaching every State in the Union. Mailing lists total upward of 5000 Nursery concerns. Subscription: \$2.50 per year; three years for \$6.00. Advertisements: \$2.80 per column-wide inch, covering insertion twice a month.



that waters a SQUARE"

An inexpensive sprinkler that does a 100% job of watering areas up to one acre. Sprinkles in a square—any size plot from 20x20 ft. to 60x60 ft. without moving. Waters in a square instead of a circle. Doesn't miss the corners. Adjustable to narrow spray for smaller areas. Has 17 nozzles, mounted on oscillator. Does the work of three or four ordinary sprinklers, Shipped complete, ready to connect to hose.



WHITESHOWERS

SPIREA VANHOUTTE

SPIREA VANHOUTTE
2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., and 4-5 ft. in quantities.
HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS
18-34 in. and 2-3 ft.
HYDRANGEA PAN. GRAND.
18-24 in. and 2-3 ft.
BERBERIS THUNBERGI, CALIFORNIA
PRIVET, and all other SHRUBS in a good
assortment.

wisc, weeping willows
6-8 ft. and 8-10 ft.
FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, and
SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

"WEST has the BEST"

T. B. WEST & SONS PERRY, OHIO

Norway Spruce Black Hill Spruce

Oriental Spruce 18 inches to 5 feet

We have some beautiful specimens to offer by the 100 in each variety

THE INDEPENDENCE NURSERIES COMPANY Independence, Ohio

JOSEPH S. MERRITT Hydrangea Specialist COLGATE, BALTIMORE, MD.

GRAPE VINES

Concord 2 yr. No. 1 and 1 yr. All varieties of Strawberry plants including Mastadon. Also cumberland B. R.; Cuthbert, King, St. Regis R., and Eldorado B. B., root cuttings and sucker

ESSIG NURSERY

Peach Pits

The Howard-Hickory Co. HICKORY, N. C.

A paper which gives the best value for the money to the reader will give the best value to the advertiser as v.ell. I don't think there is any argument about the soundness of this view—H. Dumont, Chicago, Ill., in Printer's Ink.



HOWARD ROSE COMPANY

HEMET. CALIFORNIA

Request

Ready Reference Booklet with New Annual Price List Available June 15th. Send Business Card or Letter Head for Copy.

Own-Root.

Field Grown, Winter Harvested Our Specialties



Are you satisfied with your present catalog? We are producers of some of the most successful catalogs in the country. Write and get our ideas before placing your order for your 1929 catalog. Glad to send you samples catalog. Glad to without obligation.

The L. W. Ramsey Company Advertising for Nurserymen

430 Union Bank Bidg. Davenport, Iowa

Bolling Farms Nurseries

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS, PRIVET, VINES, POPLARS, ARBORVITAE

And other conifers.

Catalog and list of our offerings will be ent upon request.

Bolling, Alabama, Dept. B

SPECIAL NOTICE

We want to sell you Pecans, Japan Persimmons, Roses, Fruit Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens, Cedrus Deodora, 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft. and other kinds.

Write us for prices.

Commercial Nursery Co. NICHOLSON BROTHERS, Proprietors. DECHERD, TENNESSEE

CONNECTICUT VALLEY L. O. S.

SPECIALIZING IN

Clematis Paniculata 1 & 2 Yr.

Ampelopsis Veitchii 1 & 2 Yr.

Barberry Thunbergi 1 & 2 Yr.

Rosa Multiflora Japonica Etc. Etc. Etc.

NORWAY SPRUCE

4 Yr. Trans., Grafting Size Graded 6mm & up READY AUGUST 1ST

BIOTA ORIENTALIS Transplants

Graded 5mm & up READY SEPTEMBER 15TH

C. E. Wilson & Co., Inc. MANCHESTER, CONN.

PECAN TREES

CAR LOTS our specialty, but we accept orders from nurserymen for any number of trees. Also have Satsuma Orange trees.

Simpson Nursery Co.

Monticello, Fla. Established 1902

THE ROSE FARM

Incorporated White Plains, New York High quality, field grown, budded ROSES

Humus and Leaf Mold Write for Trade Prices

H. B. Prindle 70 E. 45th St. **NEW YORK**

A DEPENDABLE DIGGER

Write for a descriptive circular and prices "Yours for ground NROSHO NURSERIES, Necebo, Mi

WATERPROOF PAPER LABELS Red or White, Plain or Printed Sample Free. OHIO NURSERY CO. Obio Elyria,

"We Ship 'Em Quick" HARDY SHRUBS, ROSES, PRIVETS, FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES and SHADE TREES. CUT LEAF WEEPING BIRCH, A SPECIALTY Champion Nurseries PERRY, OHIO

A. A. N. SUGGESTIONS FOR UNIFORMITY IN TRADE SIZES

Report of Standardization Committee at the Denver Convention

A Revised System for Grading Shrubs: CLASSIFICATION NO. 1

3-4 ft. shrubs should have not less than 5 canes 3 ft. and up.

2-3 ft. shrubs should have not less than 4 canes 2 ft. and up. 1½-2 ft. shrubs should have not less than

3 canes 1½ ft. and up.

Varieties:

Acanthopanax Pentaphylla Cephalanthus Occidentalis Cornus, Amomum, Paniculata, Alba, Stol-

onifera, and Golden Twig, Sanguinea Deutzia, standard varieties

Forsythia Lonicera (Bush Honeysuckle) Philadelphus, standard varieties

Rhodotypos, kerrioides
Symphoricarpos, Mollis, Occidentalis, Racemosus, Vulgaris
Spirea, standard varieties
Stephanandra Flexuosa

CLASSIFICATION NO. 2

CLASSIFICATION NO. 2
3-4 ft. shrubs should have not less than
4 canes 3 ft. and up.
2-3 ft. shrubs should have not less than
3 canes 2 ft. and up.
1½-2 ft. shrubs should have not less than
2 canes 1½ ft. and up.

Varieties:

Amygdalus

Aronia, Arbutifolia, Melanocarpa Cornus, Elegantissima, Gouchault, Spaeth

Calycanthus Floridus Chimonanthus Virginica Corylus, Avelana, Americana

Hydrangea, Arborescens, Grandiflora, Pani-culata Grandiflora

cuiata Grandinora.
Cotoneaster Acutifolia
Cydonia Japonica
Elaeagnus Longipes, Augustifolia
Exochorda Grandiflora
Hibiscus, bush form
Ilex Verticillata
Versita Loronica

Kerria Japonica Prunus, Newport, Pissardi, Triloba, bush

Prunus, Newport, Pissardi, Triloba, bush form
Rhus, Aromatica, Copallina
Rhamnus, standard varieties
Sambucus, Acutiloba, Canadensis, Canadensis Aurea, Nigra Aurea, variegated
Sorbaria, Aitchisoni, Sorbifolia
Syringa, Persica, Rothomagensis, Sargentiana, Villosa, Josikaea
Viburnum, Cassinoides, Dentatum, Lentago, Molle, Prunifolium, Tomentosum Weigela Amabilis, Candida, Eva Rathke, Floribunda, Rosea, variegated
CLASSIFICATION NO. 3

CLASSIFICATION NO. 3

3-4 ft. shrubs, should have not less than canes 3 ft. and up.
2-3 ft. shrubs should have not less than

canes 2 ft. and up.

1½-2 ft. shrubs should have not less than 2 canes 1½ ft. and up. Varieties:

Caragana, Arborescens Euonymous, Alatus, Americanus, Atropur-pureus, Bungeanus, Europaeus, Yedoensis Rhus Cotinus, Cotinoides Syringa, named varieties

Tamarıx Americanum, Lantana, Opulus, Viburnum. Opulus Sterilis, Plicatum

Opulus Sterilis, Plicatum

CLASSIFICATION NO. 4

4-5 ft. shrubs with 1 or more canes, 4
ft. in height 5/8" caliper.

3-4 ft. shrubs, with 1 or more canes, 4
ft. in height ½" caliper.

2-3 ft. shrubs with 1 or more canes, 2
ft. in height 3/8" caliper.

1½-2 ft. shrubs with 1 or more canes, 1½
ft. in height 5/16" caliper.

Varieties:
Rhus. Glabra, Glabra Laciniata, Typhina,

Rhus, Glabra, Glabra Laciniata, Typhina, Typhina Laciniata Sambucus Pubens

CLASSIFICATION NO. 5

Shrubs: Dwarf and semi-dwarf
2½-3 ft. shrubs should have not less than
8 canes 2½ ft. and up.
2½-3 ft. shrubs should have not less than
6 canes 2 ft. and up.
18-24 inch shrubs should have not less
than 5 canes 18 inches and up.

15-18 inch shrubs should have not less than 4 canes 15 inches and up. 12-15 inch shrubs should have not less than 3 canes 12 inches and up.

Varieties:

Berberis Minor (Box Barberry) Clethra Alnifolia Deutzia, Gracilis, Gracilis Rosea, Lemoine Hypericum, Aureum, Densiflorum,

mianum Philadelphus, Aurea, Lemoine Potentilla Fruticosa

Ribes Alpinum Spirea, Anthony Waterer, Bumalda, Superba, Fortunei, Japonica Ovalifolia (Callosa alba), Wallufi

BERBERIS THUNBERGI:

3 ft. shrubs should have not less than 8 canes 3 ft. and up.
2½-3 ft. shrubs should have not less than

2½-3 ft. shrubs should have not less than 7 canes 2½ ft. and up.
2-2½ ft. shrubs should have not less than 6 canes 2 ft. and up.
18-24 inch shrubs should have not less than 5 canes, 18 inches and up.
15-18 inch shrubs should have not less than 4 canes 15 inches and up.
12-15 inch shrubs should have not less than 3 canes 12 inches and up.

CLASSIFICATION NO. 6

Tree Form
4-5 ft. 9/16 caliper, 5 or more branches.
3-4 ft. 7/16 caliper, 4 or more branches.
2-3 ft. 5/16 caliper, 3 or more branches.
Varieties:

Cornus, Florida, Florida rubra Hibiscus

Hydrangea, P. C.

Hydrangea, P. C.
Prunus Newport Pissardi, Triloba
Syringa Japonica, named varieties
If a plant is well grown, well shaped and
bushy and has sufficient well spaced side
branches to give it weight equal to one
grown with numerous canes, it should be an
acceptable plant.
All plants should have well branched roots

All plants should have well branched roots and if propagated from seed must be at least once transplanted, and of good weight for the size specified. All to be Nursery grown unless otherwise specified.

REVISED GRADES FOR BUSH AND CLIMBING ROSES

TEAS AND HYBRID TEAS—RUGOSA AND RUGOSA HYBRIDS Grade No. 1

3 or more strong branches, two of which are to be 18 inches and up, and well rooted, with the exception of a few of the light grow-ing sorts, which are to have three strong branches, two of which are to be 15 inches

Grade No. 1½ or Medium

2 or more strong branches, with good roots, to be 14 inches and up, with the exception of a few of the weaker growing sorts, which are to have two strong branches, 12 inches and up.

HYBRID PERPETUAL MOSS AND MIS-CELLANEOUS BUSH:

Grade No. 1

3 or more strong branches, 20 inches up, with good roots, with the exception of a few

with good roots, with the exception of a few light growing sorts, which are to have three branches, 16 inches and up.

Grade No. 1½ or Medium

2 strong branches, each to be 15 inches and up, good roots. With the exception of a few light growing sorts, which are to have two branches, 12 inches and up.

POLYANTHA:

Grade No. 1

To have 4 or more branches, all to be 10 inches and up, with a good root system.

Grade No. 1½ or Medium

To have 3 strong branches, all to be 8

inches and up.

CLIMBING ROSES:

Grade No. 1 To have 3 or more strong branches; 24 inclies and up with a good root system, with the exception of Wichuriana, Dorothy Per-kins, White Dorothy, Lady Gay, Excelsia, Hiawatha. These are to have 4 strong branches, each 24 inches and up with good root system.

Grade No. 1½ or Medium
To have 2 strong branches, each 18 inches and up, with a good root system with the exception of Wichuriana, Dorothy Perkins, White Dorothy, Lady Gay, Excelsia, Hiawatha, which are to have 3 strong branches 18 inches and up. Committee:

C. R. Burr,

John Fraser, Jr. F. A. Wiggins, E. S. Welch, Chairman.

Crown Gall Committee Report

Your crown gall committee in agreement with the investigators decided that a brief statement of the condition of the crown gall investigational work is all that is necessary at this convention, because funds available are every dollar needed for the work of the investigators, and your committee did not think it necessary to have the investigators present at the expense of the association un-

present at the expense of the association unless there were striking developments since last year's report.

Our investigators report good progress, new leads particularly in the hairy root investigations that may be of great value but which are not yet far enough advanced to be decisive. Your committee's plan is that at the next convention Dr. Riker will appear with a report brought up to that time. You will remember that at the last convention this association appropriated \$2,500 per year for two years to carry this work on, with the understanding that the appropriation would see this work through so far as its financing by the association was concerned, the balance of the funds necessary to complete the job to come from other cerned, the balance of the funds necessary to complete the job to come from other sources. In February 1926 a Federal appropriation of \$10,000 was secured which in 1927 was reduced by the Budget Director to \$9,000. In February of this year your committee made another trip to Washington and asked that the \$9,000 appropriation be increased by \$16,000, making a total of \$25,000 which was the amount asked for in 1926. An additional appropriation of \$6,000 \$25,000 which was the amount asked for in 1926. An additional appropriation of \$6,000 was secured, so that from the government we now have a total of \$15,000 per annum for this work. The Iowa and Wisconsin Experiment Stations and the Boyce Thompson Institute supplement these funds with

The work is progressing satisfactorily; the investigators are making headway. There are now six men giving part of their time to this work and one man full time. They have taken on an intensive study of hairy root as well as crown gall and have

extended the crown gall investigations to include peach, raspberry and roses.

Last January a second placard with instructions for making grafts was issued and distributed to all the members for display in the grafting rooms.

John Fraser, Jr., George A. Marshall, W. McKay, J. H. Skinner, Henry B. Chase, Chairman.

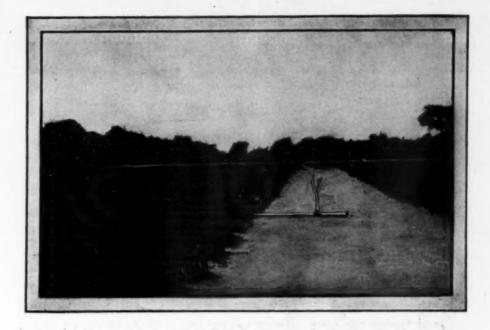
Crown Gall Committee

Shenandoah Echoes

The Paint Boys of KMA have been four years before the radio public, broadcasting over 437 stations in all parts of the country. They are Russ Wildey and Billy Sheehan. Earl May says he has hired 'em for a year. If you were not at Shenandoah tune in on KMA and you'll see what you missed.

It is reported on reliable authority that cash receipts at the KMA station two years ago were \$175,000; last year \$1,600,000.

Earl May's Gypsy Trio is everything such a trio should be. Radio listeners outside of Shenandoah miss much in not being able to see these stars in costume. In personal appearance, marked ability and dressed for the part they constitute the last word in their line. A treat here awaits the practical application of the "vision" feature of radio broadcasting. Eddie Forrester heads the trio as "John"; the planist is Margaret Daugherty; the violinist, Peggy Doolin.



"Don't see how any Nurseryman can get along without SEMESAN"

THE Great Bend Nurseries of Great Bend, Kansas were not alone by any means in writing, "Don't see how any nurseryman can get along without Semesan." Hundreds of nurserymen make the same discovery every year. Disease attacks are such an old story that many nurserymen fall into the common error of assuming that they are necessary evils, unavoidable hazards. Yet just one year's use of Semesan has frequently changed the whole complexion of a nursery business.

J. D. Meriwether of the San Fernando Nursery Co., San Fernando, Cal., says, "We would not feel like doing without Semesan."

And Fred M. Abbey, Mgr. of the Gardenside Nurseries, Shelburne, Vt., likewise says, "I would not want to be without Semesan, now that I have used it."

Writing to another rose grower, Mr. E. R. Clarke, of the Annapolis Royal Nurseries, Annapolis, Nova Scotia, said, "Like yourself, for many years I suffered serious loss from the ravages of mildew. I think you can safely rely upon it that we have the proper preventive of mildew in Semesan. It is going to effect an enormous saving."

Crown gall of apple grafts has caused most nurseries serious losses. Naturally the recommendation of Semesan by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a specific for this deadly disease was a boon to the entire industry. By using Semesan," write Bunting's Nurseries, Selbyville, Del., "we have eliminated fifty to seventy-five per cent affected trees at digging time which, of course, is well worth while and means a big thing to us."

Write for a copy of Department of Agriculture Circular 376, which gives results of experiments with Semesan in the control of crown gall.

Semesan is an organic mercury compound containing a disinfecting element deadly to disease fungi and bacteria existing on the seed, but harmless to the delicate seed embryo. It can be used for disinfecting all types of seeds and seed pieces such as bulbs, corms, roots or tubers, as well as for cuttings or sprouts.

Easily and quickly applied in either dust or liquid form. Semesan is remarkably inexpensive. Seed treatments for example, cost only about 1c a pound if used as a liquid: only about 1c a pound when applied as a dust.

Semesan is sold by reliable seedsmen, hardware dealers, druggists and general stores. Clearly written, completely illustrated booklets on all crops make everything so simple you can't possibly go wrong.



Use this coupon now. These booklets are worth money to you. They cost you nothing. Use your opportunity now. Duplicate the good fortune of other Nurserymen. Here's the coupon.

SEMESAN

SEED DISINFECTANTS

SEMESAN for Seed Diseases SEMESAN, JR.

SEMESAN BEL

Send for these Free Semesan Booklets:





Juniperus pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper)



Juniperus virginiana kosteri (Koster Redcedar)



Juniperus sabina horizontali (Coast of Maine Juniper)

HILL'S EVERGREENS

In buying Evergreens from Hill's you are dealing with the largest growers in America, who have been growing Evergreens for 70 years. When making comparisons with other stock on the market, do not compare prices only. Be sure you are buying the best strains of Evergreens, true to name, properly root-pruned and transplanted, dug and handled under proper conditions and packed to insure safe arrival.

FIRS		Each	Each	JUNIPERS (Continued)		Each	Each	PINES (Continued)		Each	Each
11113				JOHN ERS (Continued)				rives (continued)	Size	100	1000
Arizona o	Size	100 10c	1000 9c	Bar Harbor x	Size	100 15c	1000	White x	6-8 "	8c	7c
Control of the contro	4-6 "						140	White x		10c	9c
Balsam x		7c		Tamariscifoliaxx	8-10"	30c		Scotch x	6-8 "	7c	6åc
Balsamxx	6-8 "	10c	9c	Von Ehron x	6-8 "	20c		Scotch x	8-10"	84c	71c
Long Needled Balsam.xx	6-8 "	10c	9c	Scopulorum o	4-6 "	6c	5e	PSEUDOTSUGA			
Concolor o	4-6 "	5c	4c	Scopulorum o	6-8 "	8c	7c	Douglas Fir man occas at 0	4.6 "	41c	3åc
Concolor x	4-6 "	20c	19c	Virginiana	6-810	CHOICE.	66	Douglas Firxx	10-12"	25c	221c
Concolorxx	6-8 "	30c	271c	Kosterxx	8-10"		27åc	TAXUS			-
Fraser x	4-6 "	7c	6c	PACHYSANDRA							
Nikkox	4-6 "	10c	9c			_	_	Japanese x	4-6 "	10c 20c	9c 19c
Veitch	4-6 "	8c	7c	Terminalisx	6-8 "	6c	5c	Japanesexx	8-10"	40c	190
Veitchxx	6-8 "	100	90	PICEA				Dwarf Japanese x	4-6 "	20c	19c
veitchxx	0-8	106	ac		4-6 "	4-	9-				
CEDAR (Cedrus)				White	6-8 "	46 41c	34c	THUJA	1 -		
Atlantica o	2-4 "	6c	5c	White x	8-10"	10c	90	Americanxx	10-12"	10c	- Bác
Deodara o	2-4 "	94c	8åc	Whitexx	10-12"	25c	20c	Americanxx	12-18"	20c	19c
Cedar of Lebanon o	2-4 "	60	5c	Whitexx	12-18"	30c	25c	Americanxx	18-24"	25c	. 24c
JUNIPERS				Black Hill Spruce z	4-6 " 8-10"	4 % c	31c	Douglas Goldenxx Douglas Pyramidalxx	10-12"	20c	196
		-		Engelmann Spruce o	4-6 "	41c	34c	Globosa	6-8 "	14c	13c
Chinensis o	4-6 "	5c	4c	Norway o	4-6 "	2 à c	1 de	Hoveyxx	10-12	20c	19c.
Chinensis	6-8 "	84c	6c 7åc	Norway 0	6-8 "	3c	12c	Little Gemxx	6-8 "	35c	-0.2
Chinensisxx	10-12"	30c	. 30	Norway x	6-8 "	8c	7c	Pyramidalxx	8-10"	15c	14c
Pfitzer x	4-6 "	14c	13c	Norway x	8-10"	10c	9c	Pyramidalxx	10-12"	20c	19c
Pfitzerxx	8-10"	25c	24c	Norwayxx	8-10"	12c	11c	Rosenthal	6-8 "	25c	14c
Pfitzerxx	10-12"	30c	29c	Norwayxx	10-12"	13åc 16åc	12åc	Wareanaxx	8-10"	20c	19c
Communis o	6-8 "	31c	2åc	Norwayxx	4-6 "	43c	. 3åc	Woodward'xx	8-10"	30c	100
Communis dep. (Pros.) o	8-10" 6-8 "	41c	31c	Colorado Blue x	8-10"	17åc	16åc	Woodwardxx	10-12"	40c	
Communis dep. (Pros.) xx	8-10"	7åc 20c	17åc	Colorado Blue x	10-12"	20c	196				
Golden Prostrate	8-10"	45c	1180					BIOTA			
Communis dep. plumosa x	6-8 "	25c		PINES				Aurea nana x	6-8 "	15c	14c
Irishxx	10-12"	131c	121c	Jack 0	8-10"	31c	21c	Bonita x	6-8 "	16c	14c
Excelsa strictaxx	8-10"	30c		Montana Uncinata x	4-6 "	9c	8c	Compacta x Pyramidalis x	6-8 "	15c	14c
Waukegan x	6-8 "	20c	171c	Hill Mughoxx	4-6 "	11c	10c	ryramidalis x	0-0	10€	140
Japonicax	8-10"	18c	17c	Hill Mughoxx	6-8 "	14c	36	HEMLOCK			
Japonica sylvestris x	4-6 "	15c	14c	Austrian x	8-10"	10c	9c	Tsuga canadens'sxx	4-6 "	131c	12c
Sabina	4-6 "	15c	14c	Ponderosa o	4-6 "	36	2c	Tsuga canadens'sxx	6-8 "	161c	15c
Sabinaxx	8-10"	35c	30c	Ponderosa x	8-10"	8c	7c	Tsuga canadens'sxx	10-12"	40c	371c
Sabinaxx	10-12"	10c	9c	Resinosa x	6-8 "	8c	7c	Tsuga canadensisxx	12-18"	50c	471c

50 of same variety and size at 100 rate; 500 at 1000 rate. o-Indicates never transplanted. Suitable for bedding out.

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

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